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VOL. XVII. NO. 306— BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929. ONE ANNA

Mahatma Drafts Outlines Of Congress Mandate.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE THE GOAL:

Nehru Report To Be Scrapped.

WITHDRAWAL OF CONGRESSMEN FROM LEGISLATURES.

A. I. C. C. To Inaugurate Civil Disobedience.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The outlines of the Mandate which the Congress should issue from its Lahore session have been drafted by Mahatma Gandhi after full discussion with Pandit Motilal Nehru. Its sensational portion is the immediate withdrawal of Congressmen from all Legislatures and it is here that the main controversies may be woven round the programme.

Among the resolutions which are being placed before the Congress Working Committee this morning is one condemning the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's special.

The second resolution withdraws the commitment to the Nehru Report, defines Swaraj as Complete Independence, advises all Congressmen to boycott legislatures and withdrawn thereform, and authorises the All-India Congress Committee to inaugurate Civil Disobedience including non-payment of taxes whenever it considers this action called for, and also to push forward the Constructive Programme regarding Khadi, etc.

The third resolution proposes that a Permanent Committee be set up to run the Congress Exhibition every year.—A. P.

TEXT OF DRAFT RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

Change Of Congress Creed.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.
(Congress Camp.)

It is reliably understood that following is the text of the resolutions circulated to the Congress Working Committee for consideration. Mahatmaji is said to have drafted the resolutions in consultation with Pandit Motilalji and other leaders. The resolutions run:

(1) This Congress deplores the bomb outrage perpetrated on the Viceregal train and warns those who believe in violent activities that such action is not only contrary to the creed of the Congress, but results in harm being done to the national cause and congratulates His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and the nation on the fortunate and narrow escape Their Excellencies and party had on that occasion.

(2) This Congress, whilst endorsing the action of the Working Committee in connection with the manifesto signed by party leaders including Congress men in connection with the Viceregal announcement of 31st October relating to Dominion Status and appreciating the efforts of His Excellency the Viceroy towards a peaceful settlement of the National movement for Swaraj and having considered the result of the meeting between the Viceroy and Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders is of the opinion that nothing is to be gained in the existing circumstances by the Congress being represented at the proposed Round Table Conference and in pusuance of the resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress last year, declares that Swaraj in the Congress creed shall mean Complete Independence and therefore further declares that the Nehru Scheme of Dominion Status to have lapsed and hopes that now that the communal question drops out of the purview of the Congress, all parties in the Congress will devote their exclusive attention to the attainment of Complete Independence and hopes also that those whom the tentative solution of the communal problem suggested in the Nehru Report has prevented from joining the Congress or actuated them to abstain from it will now join or rejoin the Congress and zealously prosecute the common goal, and as a preliminary step towards organising the campaign for Independence and in order to make the Congress policy consistent with the change of the Creed declares complete boycott of Central and Provincial Legislatures and calls upon Congressmen to abstain from participating directly or indirectly in future elections and upon the present members of the Legislatures to tender their resignation and calls upon the nation to concentrate attention upon the constructive programme of the Congress and authorises the All India Congress Committee whenever it deems fit, to launch a programme of civil disobedience including nonpayment of taxes. Whether in selected areas or otherwise and under such safeguards as it may consider necessary.

(3) "This Congress congratulates the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, Anti-Untouchability Committee and the Prohibition Committee on the vigorous prosecution of the programme entrusted to them, but notes with regret that the response from the nation has not been as adequate as the Congress had the right to expect. The expeience gained by these Committees and by the All India Spinners Association show that far more effective work becomes possible through autonomous organisations created for specific activities. This Congress therefore, hereby declares that the foregoing Committees to be permanent with complete autonomy without any control or interference from the Congress and with powers to add to their number to frame their respective constitutions and to raise funds constituted, however, that the Congress reserves to itself full authority to disown or disaffiliate any of these bodies when and if they appear to the Congress tb be acting contrary to national interest.

(4) In order that the Congress may become swift moving and a more efficient organisation it has become necessary to separate its spectacular as distinguished from its practical and business-like function and to make a more compact body. The Congress hereby resolves to reduce the number of delegates to under 1000 and the A. I. C. C. to under 100 and hereby authorises the A. I. C. C. to incorporate the necessary changes in the constitution and to make necessary redistribution.

(5) In as much as the annual

(Continued on page 6.)

MAHATMA IN "MIDST OF MAELSTORM!"

—:o:—

"Justice" Leader On Viceregal Parleys.

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President, Madras Corporation, interviewed said:—

"I am not surprised that the Conference which was widely advertised has brokekn down without coming to any satisfactory conclusion. It is my personal conviction that Mr. Gandhi is in the midst of a maelstrom and he cannot escape from the position which he has created for himself. As one who declared that on the first of January 1930 he will join the ranks of the advocates of Independence, if a contingency, which he must have known was an impossibility, does not happen, Mr. Gandhi cannot with any sense of consistency accept the reasonable proposition put before him. I feel that Mr. Jinnah's position is the most logical and patriotic one. His Excellency the Viceroy has adopted the only course possible and has shown that the Round Table Conference will really be a free Conference at which no views will be shut out and every proposal will be examined on its merits. If as Mr. Gandhi wanted, the immediate grant of Dominion Status were to be a condition precedent to the convening of such a conference and all that was required was the arranging of details of the constitution, I fail to understand how it never struck Mr. Gandhi that there can be no greater farce than the convening of such a conference. It is clear to my mind that Mr. Gandhi is not prepared to to tolerate differences of opinion from his own countrymen. I venture to hope that the bulk of my countrymen will rally round His Excellency the Viceroy and follow the statesmanlike lead that has been given by Mr. M. A. Jinnah and that the Round Table Conference will result in agreed conclusions which will go very far in promoting the political goal of this country. The country can only very inadequately express its gratitude to a Viceroy who in spite of the most depressing and distressing circumstances has kept to the straight path and has shown himself sincerely anxious to advance this country's political status."—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

Mahatmaji's Resolution Under Discussion.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The Working Committee resumed at about 3 p.m. It is understood that the Committee has ratified the decision made by Pandit Motilal Nehru in regard to the election disputes of the Punjab Congress Committee.

The dispute of the election of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is being discussed by the Committee. Up till time wiring 5 p.m. no decision has been reached by the Working Committee.

Messrs. Subhas Chandra Bose, Satyenchandra Mitra, Dr. B. C. Roy, and Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta are taking active interests for their respective parties.

BENGAL DISPUTES.

The Working Committee also ratified Pandit Motilal Nehru's decision regarding Bengal Congress Election dispute. So the Old Members of the A. I. C. C. from Bengal do continue to hold office till the dispute is finally decided.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is reports to have protested against this decision on the ground as he pleaded, that since the election was done in a regular way he saw no reason why the old A. I. C. C. members should continue to function.

It is understood that the opposition to the Working Committee decision regarding the election dispute both in Bengal and the Punjab may be raised in the A. I. C. C. Meeting. As regards Ajmere election dispute the Working Committee upheld the election as it is.

DISCUSSING MAHATMAJI'S RESOLUTION.

The Working Committee are now busy discussing the draft resolutions prepared by Mahatmaji and other leaders.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay left Bombay for Rajpipla on Thursday.

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PROBLEM OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

—:o:—

M. Mahomed Yakub Pleads For Heart To Heart Talk.

MADRAS, Dec. 25.

Mr. Yakub Hasan writes that Sir Mohamed Shafi's proposal contained in his open letter to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is in keeping with the views of several Muslim and Hindu leaders, including Sir Mohamed himself, that Mr. Yakub Hasan had interviewed during his long tour in the North, on the strength of which he wrote to Mahatma Gandhi on the first instant that the importance of bringing about a good understanding between Musalmans and Hindus in respect of the future constitution of India before the inauguration of the Round Table Conference is generally recognised. A heart to heart talk between a few leaders would, in Mr. Yakub Hasan's opinion be more conducive to the desirable result than a large conference or public discussion. He observed that Mr. Jinnah, Sir Mohamed Shafi, Moulana Mohamed Ali and Dr. Ansari, represent all shades of Muslim opinion and tamperaments and any agreement endorsed by these will be acceptable to all Musalmans. As regards the Hindu representatives, Mr. Yakub Hasan wrote, no better selection could be thought of than Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Mr. Yakub hasan now suggests that as a non-Indian intensely devoted to the promotion of the best interests of India, whose impartiality in communal matters is beyond question, Dr. Annie Besant should be invited to preside over the suggested conference.—A. P.

ARRESTED FOR SHOWING SYMPATHY TO LAHORE ACCUSED.

—:o:—

Police Afraid Of "Exhibition Of Violence"

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

Lala Dunichand, Bar-at-law, moved to-day before Mr. Mirza Mehdi Hussain, First Class Magistrate, application for bail on behalf of Kiron Dass, Virendra and six others who were arrested the day before yesterday. The Magistrate ordered them to be released on bail on their furnishing surety of Rs. 10,000 on personal recognizance and two other sureties of Rs. 5,000 each for each one of the eight accused. The sureties will be arranged to-morrow.

POLICE ALLEGATIONS.

It is learnt that Kiron Dass and others were arrested under Section 151, Cr. P. C. and challenged under Section 107, Cr. P. C. The Police allegations against them is it is reported, that they were associating themselves and showing active sympathy with the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and circulating some revolutionary literature. The police, it is stated, apprehend that unless they were bound down to keep the peace, there might be exhibition of some violence in Lahore also.

Hearing of the proceedings under Section 107 comes up tomorow.—Free Press.

BANEFUL EFFECTS OF DIVIDE AND RULE.

—:o:—

Raja Narendranath's Speech In Frontier Hindu Conference.

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

Raja Narendranath, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Frontier Hindu Conference, to-day read his speech in English alluding to various problems affecting the Punjab Hindus, and answered the criticism of the Hindu Mahasabha policy. In the course of his address he touched upon baneful effects that would befall the country by the Government policy of "Divide and Rule".—Free Press.

"FIGHT IMPERIALISM AND EXPLOITATION."

Naujwan Bharat Sabha Conference In Session.

MRS. NAMBIAR OVATED.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha Conference was to meet to-day in Lajpatrai Nagar at 11 a.m. but actually it could not regularly begin before 1 p.m. Large crowds of people gathered in thousands that it was well nigh an impossibility for the volunteers to keep control. At last the walls of the Shamiana had to be removed and admission was made free to all.

Before regular proceedings began Mr. Rijli of Lahore read some poems. Maulana Habibul Rahman made a stirring appeal for funds for the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case. There was once more a good deal of stir. It was after a gigantic effort that volunteers could manage to make collections.

MRS. NAMBIAR OVATED.

At this stage the President-elect Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar arrived and was given an ovation. Mr. Ganpatrai, the General Secretary of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha announcing the commencement of the formal proceeding of the conference explained the circumstances under which their arrangements had been upset.

PROMINENT WORKERS UNDER ARREST.

He referred to the arrest of their chief workers only two days back and the alleged police tactics of not letting the arrested return on bail to-day. The Secretary also expressed regreat that owing to the apathy of the Congress Reception Committee they could not make proper arrangements. He said the Reception Committee had promissed them the use of the Congress Pandal but had not given them that and in lieu of that promissed them another which even at the last moment been let out to another body. A threat, the speakers complained, was held out to the workers by the Congress authoriues to have them turned out from the booking office.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN IN JAIL.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Comrade Ramkishan being in police custody his printed address was read by Comrade Mulraj in Urdu. The address discussed the need of young men coming together at this critical juncture of the country's history. It then went on to discuss the genesis of the Naujwan Government in the Province. Their object was to bring together youngmen and to educate them in current politics, to fight communal spectre and to organise the workers and peasants on class lines so as to enable them to fight for complete independence.

FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The address further discussed at length the present economic structure of the society leading to crushing poverty of the masses, starvation of workers and the battening of the exploiters the capitalists. Dealing with the political problems of the country the speaker raised a strong plea for complete independence.

CONGRESS LEADERS DENOUNCED.

The speaker very strongly denounced attitude of the present day Congress leaders and in passing said they would do much greater service if they now apply themselves to the spade work that lies before them. One thing the young men should specially bear in mind was they should never be dismayed at the frivolous political conduct of the leaders. The cleavage on class lines is becoming clearer and clearer every day. "After all what is all this talk about Dominion Status except that British Imperialism should condescend to grant to Indians a reshuffling of certain Ministerial portfolios from the hands of the Whites into those of Brown.

DUTY OF YOUTHS.

In the end address called upon the youth of the country not to be content with only revolutionary cries and slogans but to take the unexplored fields of activity lying in the rural country which demand an urgent attention.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu arrived at the conference at this stage.

The General Secretary formally proposed Mrs. Nambiar's name for the Presidentship of the Conference. He referred to Mrs. Nambiar's services in the cause of the masses. Prof. Indra supported the nomination of the President the read out her English address. (The address was translated in Urdu afterwards.)

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Sir James Crerar In The Way.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN VICEROY AND MR. BENN.

"Liberty" of Calcutta) publishes the following special cable from its London correspondent:—

I have reasons to believe that serious differences have arisen between Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin on the question of of amnesty to political prisoners. It is believed that Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, has been a thorn in Lord Irwin's side.

The present position is that Mr. Benn has left Lord Irwin to settle the question of amnesty, only reminding him that the Round Table Conference can be a success only if Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, join it. On the other hand Mr. Benn is facing another difficulty, for the Tories, instead of attacking the Round Table Conference directly propose to sabotage it by demanding that it must be as wide as possible. Mr. Benn's assurance on this point was a step backwards. If the Lahore Congress stands unitedly and makes demands backed by action it will put the sincerity of the Labour Government to test.

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(DETAILS ON PAGE 5.)

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1929			
		ALL	
28 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,572
11 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
18 ,,	Rajputana* .		16,569
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Moolton x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,956
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL.	10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,500
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	DIRECT	10,462
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Nalders x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,946
17 ,,	Morea (Extra)		10,956
19 ,,	Razmak ..		11,000
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		16,572
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,647
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,569
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Moolton x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..		10,946
14 ,,	Domoria ..	TRANS-	15,113
21 ,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,837
28 ,,	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,000
19 ,,	Nalders x ..		16,088
26 ,,	Rawalpindi..		10,619
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,946
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
16th ,,	Narkunda x..		16,578
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,852
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,567

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1929		
[illegible] Dec.	Dumra	8,422
1930		
[illegible] Apr	Dumana	8,422
[illegible] ,,	Dumra	8,422

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	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1929			
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hireizan Maru*	Straits & Japa	
1930			
3 d Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
[illegible] ,,	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
28th Mar.	Morea ..	Colombo and Australia	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Nalders ..	Colombo and Australia	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Moolton ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	

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1929			
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28th Dec	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi	
30th Dec.	Ita ..	Karachi via Porbunder P'Okha & O'Mandvi	
1930			
1st Jan	Baroda ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G.Ports	
1st Jan.	Karagola ..	East & S. South Africa	
17th Jan.	Ellora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.	

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Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22 ,,
Fottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,
Nagano Maru ..	7824	25 ,,	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 3 ,,

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		Maiden	
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Tel No. 21934

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE DELHI —Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Ss., M.B.H., M. E. H. and M. S. B., etc.

21522

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A trained or experienced GRADUATE LADY TEACHER as Head Mistress for the Municipal Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Aligarh. Free quarters and conveyance Salary according to qualifications Applications with copies of testimonials stating salary required and the Vernacular she knows, to reach the undersigned by the end of this month.

CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Board,
Aligarh, U. P.

33337

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, Medical Appliances, Surgical Dressings, etc., to the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January, 1930. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Drugs, Medicines, etc., for the K. E. M. Hospital".

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's Office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 5 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.

33348

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT
(Railway Board.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1930-31.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 270,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931 in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 20th January 1930, and will be opened in the presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD,
Secretary
Railway Board.

33338

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

"THE BENGAL SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION requests all holders of Shares in the Jute Companies, managed by Messrs. Bird and Co., Calcutta, to address their proxies direct to the address of the Association at 135, Canning Street, Calcutta, and not to hand them over to any persons who call themselves AGENTS of the BENGAL SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION as the Association has appointed no Agents."

33350

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. E. H. CURLING and A. D. MOWJI, Joint Receivers, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 (Lloyds Bank Limited vs. Mulji Haridas and others) have pursuant to the power given to them by the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 11th day of June, 1928, contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure (since redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Janjikar Street (formerly known as Shaikhally Janjikar Street or Bhandarwada Road) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement One hundred and eighty-three sq. yds. (according to the Cadastral Survey Register One hundred and eighty square yards) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 550, New Nos. 6202, 6203; Old Survey Nos. 776 and 777 and New Survey Nos. 2370, 2371, Cadastral Survey No. 168 of the Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jalkisondas Gangadas and now of Thakar Virji Dayal, on or towards the West by a Halalkhore's passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Shaikh Kadar bin Sahib Lal and now of Ebrahim Dada, on or towards the North by the said Janjikar Street and on or towards the South partly by a passage and partly by a Mahomedan mosque which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1846 1847 and formerly under Street Nos. 271, 273 and now under Street Nos. 73, 75 and 77, Janjikar Street and were formerly in the possession of the said Mulji Haridas and were occupied by his tenants and are now in the possession of the Vendors and are occupied by their tenants.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1929.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

33298

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JOAN CRAWFORD
JAMES MURRAY
In the M.G.M. Masterpiece

RUST-PROOF

The famous musical hit now a screen triumph.
With Special Music.

THE RIALTO

To-day at 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
The Arabian Nights' Tale

SECRETS OF THE EAST

8 Parts
WITH BRILLIANT COLOUR SCENES.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES OF D. W. FLOUR BAGS AND 250 BALES OF B. TWILLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of December, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., at their Office at Khand Bazar, Kazi Syed Street, Mandvi, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jeram Parmanand and Co.:—

70 bales of D. W. Flour Bags 40in. by 28 inches weight in proportion to 2-1/2 lbs. 56 by 28 inches, 7 by 9/8 by 8, plain, hemmed, dry sewn, packed in iron bound bales of 400 bags. Any mill make. Shipment December 20 bales, and 30 bales January, February and March, i.e., 10 bales monthly.

November shipment of 20 bales already arrived by s. s. "Canara" now lying in Docks.

250 bales of B. Twills 44 by 26-1/2 inches, 2-1/4 lbs. 6 by 8, 3 Blue stripes, hemmed, dry sewn, packed in iron bound bales of 300 Bags. Any mill make.

November shipment of 50 bales already arrived by s. s. "Canara" now lying in Docks. December shipment of 50 bales due by s. s. "Sirsa". Shipment January to March, namely, 50 bales monthly.

J. S. MODY & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GODOWNS AT ELPHINSTONE ESTATE AND AHMEDABAD STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 725 of 1925 (N. H. Moos vs Ebrahim Heptulia and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

(1) A godown on Port Trust land Plot No. 62, Elphinstone Estate and Ahmedabad Street, area about 272 4/9 square yards.

(2) A godown on Port Trust land Plot No. 69, Elphinstone Estate and Ahmedabad Street, area about 265 2/9 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas Daru Hemany & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Avasia House, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable, household Jacobean furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, sofas and chairs, dressing tables, writing tables, round tables, cupboards, bedsteads, teapoys, meat-safes, carpets, glass, crockery and platedware, utensils, ice-box, etc., etc.

The property of C. S. Bell, Esq. Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUES BRONZE FIGURES WITH LIGHTS, FANCY CORNERS AND CABINET SOFAS, HARMONIUM, PHONOGRAPH, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th December, 1929, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Anand Bhuvan," Girgaum Back Road opp. China Baug, the very valuable and handsome household furniture of the whole bungalow, rich tables, chairs, side-board, cabinet, sofas and corners, marble statues, Bronze figures with ligets, silk tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield suites, Harmonium, phonograph table ornaments, large hand painted screens, fancy bedsteads, rich almirahs, etc., etc.

The property of a well-known Hindu gentleman.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

HOLIDAY RACING AT MAHALAXMI.

Highness Atones.

LONG—PRICED WINNERS.

A few more meetings like the one experienced yesterday is going to have a disastrous effect on the morale of racegoers. They have been consistently foiled in their attempts to find winners and must be convinced by now that backing the favourite is no royal road to a fortune.

There was quite a big crowd to witness the racing which was well up to the average in interest. The false rail, which had been in use since the commencement of the season, was removed and it was therefore not surprising that fast times were recorded in several races.

Highness won the prize of most moment in the Rajpipla jacket, incidentally giving Sibbritt his one solitary success of the day. Following the popular jockey's mounts is not proving a very profitable pursuit. He had the unique distinction of being on four losing favourites yesterday.

After several ineffective displays Muyassar got his head in front in the Prongs Plate, Division I. It was a close finish Muyassar having powerful handling from Stokes, holding Injeman II and My Hope. Mujaama and Splendid were well in the fighting, but faded out of the contest near home, the latter meeting with a certain amount of interference.

* * * *

Taj Bibi, a good looking Arab mare, making her first appearance on this side won the second division of the Prongs Plate. Barnett pushed her to the front early and kept her going long enough to stay the challenge of Arkan and Nobility. The hot favourite, Yafar made a slow beginning and though he finished resolutely failed to secure a placing.

The cherry and black hoops of Messrs. Goculdass and Essa was carried with prominence by the four year old Grey Middleton who gave a highly improved display and beat his field comfortably Brace rode the heavily weighted Le Touquet judiciously but could not quite get the better of his lighly weighted rival. Palavi plodding on at a useful pace took a minor berth. Abrash was unplaced and Arcadia again left his chances at the gate. An objection against the winner for interference was overruled.

The Lavington Plate fell to Knight's Cross who came up with his usual long run to win after Basatski had been hailed the winner. Italian Poe again made the pace a cracker and his early speed enabled him to keep a lesser placing Glen was "money on" but gave a feeble display and could only manage a fourth.

Brace made a start-to-finish affair of the nine furlongs run for the Delhi Plate on Haboob who carried the first colours of Kolhapur. Saifuldowla, heavily weighted and ridden on the outside all the way, put up a finer performance and finished gallantly under his big burden. Had the grey been more judiciously handled there is no doubt that he would have won. Manji, a co-favourite with Saifuldowla, ran his race in snatches and let down a large following.

Backers collected at last on Sibbritt, when they took the short odds about Highness in the Plantation Plate. The Rajpipla gelding was ridden patiently and he came with a rattling run to displace Starboard and Bushy Park De Beers II lost ground coming around the turn but he was finishing on well enough. A race should soon come his way.

There was an unexpected result to the Sandown Plate, for the two best backed horses encountered one better in the little fancied Wedding Day. Nearly half a dozen horses battled for mastery in the last hundred yards and first Spanish Wish then Wales Essex was shouted home. They were only beaten a head and short head respectively by Malone's gelding.

Backers wound up a disastrous day by plumping for Sheema in the concluding event. Mujaama mare ran a gallant race under a big burden and until very near home looked a winner. However a late finishing effort from Jodi and Shamsuzzaman brought them into prominence and the bearer of the Askuran jacket got the race. Prince Edward, always in the vanguard from flag fall, kept the favourite out of a placing.

The following are the details:—

THE PRONGS PLATE. (Div. I) Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Syed Mahmood bin Ali's MUYASSAR 7-8 R Stokes 1
Mr. J. A. Wadia's INJEMAN II 8-10 Harding 2
Mr. Khalil Esmail's MY HOPE 9-1 A K Obaid 3
Mr. A. R. Taha's Khalil Khan 8-3 Behsman 4

Also Ran:—Herbert 9-1, Mujama'a 8-11, Hamdani 8-11, Al Basil 8-10, Kiram 8-10, Sinnan 8-10, Raham, 8-8, Prince Alfred 8-8, Splendid 8-3, Tiar 8-2, car 8-6.

Not run: Joyfus 9-3.

The Race.—On settling down, My Hope made the pace from Mujama'a, Splendid and Injeman. Khalil Khan brought up the rear. This order was unchanged at the half mile, except that Muyassar and Tiar were now running prominently. My Hope looked a winner but Muyassar collared him to win comfortably from Injeman II who finished strong on the rails.

Won by 1/2 length, neck, 1/2 length.

Time:—1min. 51 3/5 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 103. Rs. 29-8, Rs. 36 and Rs. 31-8.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 49-8. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 15.

Favourites: Mujama'a and Splendid.

Winner trained by Syed Saleh

THE PRONGS PLATE. Div II.—Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr. Hoosein Tamafi's TAJ BIBI 8-4, car. 8-5 Barnett 1
Mr. Haji Rajub's ARKAN 7-2 R. Stokes 2
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's NOBILITY 8-6 S. Black 3
Mr. A R Obaid's Rolls Royce 8-3 car 8-6 A K Obaid 4

Also Ran:—Juwa 8-13, October 8-12, Saukat 8-10, Maroosh 8-10, Mahsud 8-10, Amanra 8-6, Yafar 8-6, Magnet 8-3, Come Along 8-2 Zaman Beg 8-0, Lancia 7-2.

All Ran.

The Race.—Amanra suffered at the start. Lancia settled down with the lead in front of Taj Bibi, Magnet and Nobility. Lancia weakened at the turn and here Taj Bibi took charge and safely held Arkhan and Nobility at bay.

Won by head, short head, short head.

Time.—1min. 51 3/5 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 92-8 Places Rs. 35, Rs. 63 and Rs. 21.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 58 Places Rs. 22, Rs. 44 and Rs. 11.

Favourite: Yafar.

Winner trained by M. Nusserwanjee.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Div III Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs 500; third, Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Messrs. N. Mathradas and A. L. Essa's GREY MIDDLETON 8-4 A. Clarke 1
Mr. Eve's LE TOUQUET 9-1 J. W. Brace 2
Mr. D. D. Chavan's PALAVI 9-3 Barnett 3
Messrs. Noble and Moos Hoosein's Kantaka 9-1 Behsman 4

Also Ran:—Silver Dawn 9-" Sialkot 9-1, Hashim 9-1, Vita 8-11 Abrash 8-11, Mohami 8-10, Comber 8-10, Arcadia 8-10, Money Maker 8-10, Ardahan 8-4 car 8-5.

Not run: Zoolfakar 9-3 and Plassey 8-10.

The Race.—Arcadia was badly left. Mohami led from Silver dawn, Abrash, Le Touquet and Grey Middleton. Mohami retired at the turn where Le Touquet and Grey Middleton went on and fought out the finish, the latter gaining he verdict comfortably. Palavi ran in to finish third.

Won by 1 length, short head 3/4 length.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 101-8 Places Rs. 34, Rs. 20-8 and 30-8.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 62 Places Rs. 17, 10-8 and Rs. 14-8.

Favourite: Le Touquet.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE LAVINGTON PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II. which have not won a flat race after 1st January, 1929, and all horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's KNIGHT'S CROSS 7-9 Behsman 1
Mr. Eve's BASATSKI 9-3 J. W. Brace 2
Mr. T. Harrison's ITALIAN POET 7-7 G Ashwood 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Glen 8-3 W. J. Sibbritt 4

Also Ran:—Chrysolite 9-10, Chapatti 7-11, Ram 9-2, Pomme Anna 7-12 car 7-13, Kilderkin 7-6.

Not Run:—Fireaway 6-12.

The Race.—A good start. Italian Poet raced to the front followed by Basatski, Kilderkin and Glen Past the "eight" furlong Italian Poet was still racing ahead of Kilderkin and Sasatski. As they came round Italian Poet weakened and Basatski went on only to succumb near home to Knight's Cross who came with a burst.

Won by 1/2 length, head, neck

Time.—2min .10 2/5 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 138 Places Rs. 28, Rs. 25 and Rs. 24.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 67-8 Places Rs. 14, 14-8 and Rs. 15-8.

Favourite: Glen.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE DELHI PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second, Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's HABOOB 8-4 J. Brace ... 1
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's SAIFULDOWLA 9-3 W G Thompson 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's LANG 7-5 R. Stokes 3
Mr. Kelso's Daoud Beg 8-4 Harding 4

Also Ran:—Manji 8-13, Young Milal 8-12, Prince Charlie 8-11, Orange Prince 8-5, Warwick 8-3, Selmann 8-2, White Gold 8-0.

All Ran.

The Race.—Orange Prince dwelt. Haboob set a fast pace to Lang, Warwick, Prince Charlie, Manji and Saifuldowla (on the outside). There was hardly any change in the running. Haboob maintained his lead and just held the fast finishing Saifuldowla. Lang ran on to fill third place.

Won by short head, short head, short head.

Time: 2mins. 8secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 67-8. Places Rs. 55-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 41.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 25-8. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 10-8, and Rs. 23-8.

Favourites: Manji and Saifuldowla.

Winner trained by Shripati.

THE PLANTATION PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I and II.

H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's HIGHNESS 8-6 W J Sibbritt ... 1
Mr. Stone's STARBOARD 7-7 car. 7-8 S Black 2
Mr. N Begmahomed's BUSHY PARK 8-8 Marrable 3
Mr. Kelso's De Beers II 7-11 Harding 4

Also Ran:—Ian Ban 9-9, Thaxted 9-8, French Briar 9-7, Wel. Copper 7-8, Pandora's Box 7-1.

Not run: Fordney 9-2 and William's Mount 8-1.

The Race:—A level start saw Bushy Park to the front his nearest attendants being French Briar, Starboard and Highness with Pandora's Box last. Nearing "six" Starboard took charge and was now followed by Bushy Park, Pandora's Box, French Briar and Highness. They swung round in this order, De Beers II being prominent on the outside. Opposite the stands, Highness challenged and collaring Starboard won easily. Bushy Park kept De Beers II out of third place.

Won by 3/4 length, neck, 1/2 length.

Time: 1min. 52 4/5 secs.

First tote paid: Win Rs. 32-8 Places Rs. 19, Rs. 48-8 & Rs. 16-8.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 13-8 Places Rs. 9-8 Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 8-8.

Favourite: Rajpipla bracket.

Winner trained by E S Godfrey.

THE SANDOWN PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. P B Avasia's WEDDING DAY 7-8 A Clarke 1
Mr. H M Mehta's SPANISH WISH 8-13 Marrable 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's TALES OF ESSEX 8-11 Bowley 3
Mr. I. A. Shakoor's Guinea Flight 8-0 R. Stokes 4

Not Run: Sermon 9-3 and Modesty 8-2.

Also Ran:—Birdwood 9-4, North-West Passage 9-0, Treylon 8-12, Co-respondent 8-10, Silver Charm 7-6, Pencedor 7-6 and Four Square 7-4.

The Race:—Birdwood lost a few lengths at the start. Four Square made the running from Silver Charm, Spanish Wish, Treylon and Tales of Essex, Four Square retired at the head of the straight and Spanish Wish went on. Tales of Essex forged ahead and looked a winner when Wedding Day came up strong and snatched the verdict, Spanish Wish beating Tales of Essex out of second place near home.

Won by head, sh. head, head.

Time.—1min. 12 4/5 secs.

First Tote paid Win Rs. 226-8 Places Rs. 44-8, Rs. 16 & Rs. 18-8.

Second tote paid: Win Rs. 96-8 Places Rs. 19, Rs. 8 & Rs. 9.

Favourite: Spanish Wish.

Winner trained by J E Malone.

THE RIDGE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's JODI 9-0 Bowley 1
Mr. Noble's SHAMSUZZAMAN 8-0 A K Obaid 2
Mr. Pine's PRINCE EDWARD 8-2 Townsend 3
Mr. A R H Mahmood's Sheema 9-6 W J Sibbritt 4

Not run My Bow 7-6, Sannam 8-0 and Dhidha'a 7-13.

Also Ran:—Maharaja 8-8, Jalmood 8-7, Aasuf 8-6, Maneck Beg 8-6, Kadir Hajaz 8-4, Ballard 8-0, Bucknell 8-0, Adwan 7-12, Gosub 7-11, Noman 7-10, Red Prince 7-5, and Khumayssa 7-4.

The Race.—Aasuf was left, Adwan cracked the pace from Prince Edward, Khumayssa and Sheema. Adwan petered away at the head of the straight where Prince Edward and Sheema were fighting out the issue when Jodi and Shamsuzzaman collared them and finished in the order named. Prince Edward beat Sheema for third place near home.

Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 1/4 leigth. Time 1min. 49 3/5secs.

First tote paid:—Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 30-8, Rs. 49 and Rs. 35.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

P. & O. Mail S. S. "Ranpura" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 28.

S. S. "Kaiser-e-Hind" with Westward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 7th Meeting of Winter Meeting.

NAMDEV SAMAJONNANTI PARISHAD.—The 23rd session of the Namdev Samajonnanti Parishad will be held at Pandharpur on 29th, 30th and 31st instant. All Namdeo Bandhoos are cordially requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The ward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 21st instant arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

"PRATYAKSH PANCHANG".—A Gujerati almanack for Samvat 1986 called the "Pratyaksh Panchange" published by Mr. Harihar Pranshanker Bhatt contains 25 pages and is priced at annas two (postage half an anna extra). It can be had from the publisher at Richi Road, Ahmedabad, or from Messrs. C. Jamnadas and Co., booksellers, Princess Street, Bombay, or P. Narayan Moolji, booksellers, 22) Javenbag, Bombay.—2

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 47/14, Highest Rs. 48/4, Coosing Rs. 47/13.

Groundnut Seeds February Opening Rs. 57/5, Highest Rs. Rs 52, Lowest Rs. 51/1/6, Closing Rs 51/5.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

NEW YORK

—:o:—

MAY.

—:o:—

New York Dec. 26.

Previous Closing Rate	17.59
To-day's Opening Rate	17..59
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	17.70
Difference	plus. 11.

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectations Rs. 314-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

—:o:—

Liverpool Dec. 26.

The market is closed to-day.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS CAMP,
LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The Congress Working Committee's consideration of Mr. Gandhi's resolution has led to a small verbal alteration in the resolution though the resolution has not yet been passed. It stands in the following form as a result of this evening's discussion, and is likely to be passed without much modification to-morrow.

"This Congress, whilst endorsing the action of the Working Committee in connection with the manifesto signed by the party leaders, including Congressmen in connection with the Viceregal pronouncement of the 31st October relating to Dominion Status and appreciating the efforts of the Viceroy towards a peaceful settlement of the national movement for Swaraj, and having considered the result of the meeting between the Viceroy and Pundit Motilal Nehru and other leaders, is of the opinion that nothing can be gained in the existing circumstances by the Congress being represented at the proposed Round Table Conference and in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Calcutta Congress last year, this Congress now declares that Swaraj in he Congress Creed shall now mean independent. Therefore it declares the Nehru scheme of Dominion Status to have lapsed and hopes that all parties in the Congress will devote their exclusive attention to the attainment of complete independence. (Message incomplete.)—A. P.

THE SIKHS & THE CONGRESS.

would have been very improbable for the British to hold out in those dark-days. From this the inference is clear that they have not been a negligible entity historically. The spirit of self-sacrifice displayed by them during their persecution by the Moghal Emperors is unequalled perhaps in the History of the World. Any body who has studied their history knows that bravery and perseverence is their national characteristic and they would break before they bend, when their national self-respect is at stake.

Their present position in the Punjab is by no means unimportant. Although they form about 12 per cent of the total population, they own the largest area of land out of the three communities and pay more than the 40 per cent total land revenue to the Government. Under the 1919 franchise their voting strength was 30 per cent of the total voting strength, i.e. with 12 per cent population their voting strength came equal to the Hindus who are about 33 per cent and to about 2/3rd that of the Mohamedans who are about 54 per cent of the total population.

The high percentage of voters amongst the Sikhs shows that most of them are useful citizens. A very large percentage of the families enumerated as Punjab Chiefs come from the Sikhs. From the point of view of education they are fairly advanced. Though numerically so few they form about 1/5th of the total Indian Army. The Sikhs are virtually the gate-keepers of India and are the sword arm of the Nation, they are by no means ignorable. On the other hand they are a powerful military asset deserving every consideration from the point of view of defence. In the face of these facts no body could with reason preach them the gospel of permitting themselves to be made the victims of the vicious communal insanity prevailing in the Country. They do not regard the communal representation as an asset and are quite alive to the fact that it retards Nationalism. Out of respect to these National considerations, they have offered to forego their demand if the principle of communal representation is totally banished from India. But this has not been done and the Congress in adopting the Nehru Report has retained this evil in the Country. Now the plea of the Sikhs is that if this part of the Nehru Report is brought into effect, there would be a communal atmosphere all over the Country. In some provinces, it would be Mohammadan Raj and in others a Hindu one. Now with these feelings prevailing all over the Country the Congress could not erect a wall all round the Punjab, so as to keep out these rays of communalism emanating from the nighbouring provinces. The result would be that Punjab would also be, like other provinces, a hot bed of communalism and in such circumstances how would the Sikhs be able to safeguard themselves and the large volume of their vested interests with a negligible representation in the legislature and the Government of the Provinces? It is the determination not to permit their virtual elimination, that has forced them to condemn the solution of the Communal question proposed in the Nehru Report. They placed their case before the All Parties Convention and the Indian National Congress at Calcutta, but no heed was paid to their representations and their representatives were forced to walk out in a body as a mark of protest against this wanton disregard and insult. Throughout the last year they have in unequivocal terms been proclaiming their policy of non-participation in Congress till their demands are acceded to. A small section amongst them, who placed too much faith in the Congress leaders, wanted to try another chance with the Congress, but the unheeding attitude of those at the helm of the Congress, has shattered this group, and now all the Sikhs, be they moderates or extremists are unanimous over this demand and the Sikh-policy towards the Congress.

Lest they be accused of any lack of patriotism by interested parties, they have proclaimed that they support national advancement whole-heartedly and though there are many independencewalahs amongst their advanced section, the most conservative amongst them stand for Dominion Status. They are even prepared to sacrifice their demands at the altar of Nationalism and face whatever may come, if no community is granted a seperate electorate. But if the principle is retained in the land, there is no reason why they should be denied the rights of an important and a living and forceful minority. They only demand what has been granted under the 1919 Constitution to the Mohammadan minorities with similar numerical strengths in more than one provinces.

The present attitude of the Congress and other All-India leaders towards their demand strengthens their doubts of stepmotherly behaviour under a Swaraj constitution and forces them to refuse co-operation with the Congress, till the latter body is prepared to do them justice.

I hope that the Congress Working Committee will realise the situation and avoid a further rupture by a statesman-like handling of the situation. If they do not do so, the position taken by the Sikhs would be justified in the eyes of the world and they would not be in the wrong in forcing their demands, by whatever means they might.—Yours, etc.,

RAGHBIR SINGH B.A., LL.B.,

President Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay.

PARTNER CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION.

—:o:—

Surat Case In High Court.

Before Justices Patker and Baker, at the High Court, a revisional application was made by Chunilal Nanchand against the order of the District Magistrate of Surat directing further enquiry into a case in which the petitioner is charged with criminal breach of trust under section 406 of the Penal Code at the instance of the complainant Dhanraj Javerchand Parmar.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, instructed by Mr. K. V. Patel appeared for the petitioner.

Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, with Mr. V. N. Majumdar, represented the complainant.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown

The facts, according to the complainant, were that he opened a shop at Broach in partnership with the accused for dealing in petrol and motor accessories. The accused was the managing partner and used to attend to the shop at Broach, while the complainant was living at Surat. It was the usual practice that the accused should pay the daily balance of the shop into the bank at Broach, or to the complainant at Surat. On 6th May last, the accused went to Surat with Rs. 1,505, the cash of the Broach shop, but instead of paying it to the complainant misappropriated the same and ran away to the neighbouring village of Variav. His father who was informed of it brought him back to Surat. He confessed having misappropriated the amount and promised to pay it back, but had failed to do so.

The First Class City Magistrate of Surat dismissed the complaint, holding that as the alleged offence took place at Broach, the Surat Court had no jurisdiction an that it was a civil matter between the partners. On appeal, the District Magistrate decided the point in favour of the complainant and directed the case to be proceeded with at Surat.

Against this order, the accused filed the present revisional application to the High Court, which was dismissed by their Lordships.

TO PROTEST AGAINST RANADIVE'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

Public Meeting.

Under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, the Girni Kamagar Union, the Bombay Tramway Workers' Union, and the Mill Workers' Union, a public meeting of Bombay workers will be held at the open maidan, behind the Gokhale Hotel, Parel, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the conviction of Mr. B. T. Ranadive and to support Strike Programme laid down by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. All workers are cordially invited to attend. Messrs. S. V. Deshpande, R. S. Rulker of Nagpur, Dr. Choksy, Purandare, Kulkarni, B. D. Mistry and others are going to address the meeting.

WANTED-PROOF OF CHANGE OF SPIRIT.

(Continued From Page 4.)

that in India, the Government has all the prestige, and the people none at all, while in England the case is very much the reverse, naturally, for the people there are the paymasters and makers and unmakers of the Government. Even so, from the most practical stand-point, would not the case of the "firm attitude" be far more hopeless 'after' the "prestige" had declared itself adversely? Would the "prestige" bend then and say, "well as you have not come to the Conference, I will do now as you have wished and will fulfil all the conditions for which you have all stood (by implication now made explicit), and then invite you to a Conference"? If there is a likelihood of its doing so then, is there not a greater chance for its doing so now?

(To Be Continued).

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TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
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IN
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OR
THE MOGHAL PRINCE
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See what Dalia did to have him All told in a tale Full of thrills, actions, plots, counterplots
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929.

ADVANCE SOCIAL REFORM.

—:o:—

The Indian National Social Conference, the forty-second session of which was held at Lahore on Thursday under the presidentship of Mr. Har Bilas Sarda, has all these years followed the Indian National Congress, having been invariably convened at the same place and about the same time as the Congress. This fact, which may be to some extent symbolic of the interdependence of social and political reform, has been in some respects a handicap to the Social Conference; for though many could attend it during the Congress week, they could not give their wholehearted attention to its proceedings. Another handicap has been the absence of any standing executive body to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference. This absence is all the more regrettable because social reform needs persistent organised propaganda to influence public opinion, without which even legislation is but partially effective. We are glad to learn, therefore, from the address of Prof. Ruchiram Sahni, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of this year's Conference, that the Committee has drafted a regular Constitution for the Conference, providing for a permanent All-India Organisation with Provincial Comittees affiliated to it. The need for such organisations and for their vigorous functioning is very great now in view of the radical reforms demanded in the interests of the country and in view of the attempts made in several quarters by social reactionaries to obstruct such reforms. It would be a grievous mistake to neglect social reform in these days of national reconstruction. As Mr. Sarda observes in his presidential address: "Social and political reforms are so intimately connected with each other that the neglect of the one vitally injures the other. They act and react on each other. Social reform, by releasing forces hitherto held in check and by generating others, gives dynamic force to the movement of political reform, just as political emancipation powerfully helps to bring about re-adjustment of social relations and facilitate social reform. The emancipation of the mind from thraldom, individual or communal, whether in the social sphere or the political, broadens the vision, quickens the impulses, strengthens the will and has an elating effect on every fibre of the person or persons emancipated, leading automatically to the breaking of chains in the other sphere."

We are very happy to note that Mr. Sarda takes up a bold attitude in enunciating the social reforms necessary for the country. He is not content, for example, with the mere abolition of untouchability. He would abolish caste as a whole in the sense it is now understood, that a man is born into a caste or a class and cannot get into a higher one. Evidently he believes with Mr. K. Natarajan that "so long as there are castes, there must be outcastes." Prof. Sahni did well to remind the Conference of the words of Mr. Justice Sadashiva Iyer who once said that if the Hindus did not abolish caste soon, caste would soon abolish them. It is very encouraging to note that the Jat Pat Torak Mandal, (caste-breaking Association) of the Punjab which has been carrying on vigorous propaganda in that province is organising a separate Anti-caste Conference under the presidentship of Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee.

Mr. Sarda, who has already done a great service to Indian womanhood by his Anti-Child Marriage Act, naturally attaches special importance to the emancipation of women from their present subjection. "The woman question," he rightly observes, "is in one shape or another a world question. In India it is of special importance at the present moment as on the right and speedy solution of it hinges the future welfare of the country." He points out, quoting apt scriptural texts, that "women were given the highest education in ancient times," and that "women enjoyed full rights of property," and pleads for the restoration to them of all their social rights. He calls upon Hindus to encourage the remarriage of widows and to restore to women their lost rights of inheritance. He has already introduced in the Central Legislature a Bill to give a Hindu widow the right to inherit her husband's share in the family property. We wish all such legislation every success. But success can come only after a wide and vigorous propaganda among the people. In carrying on such propaganda it may be useful in some cases to quote the authority of favourable scriptural texts or ancient customs, as Mr. Sarda and several other reformers do. But there is some risk in putting undue reliance on ancient texts or customs. For we can imagine some Pandits producing contrary texts and customs. It is, therefore, necessary for earnest reformers, to take their stand mainly on reason and universally accepted principles of justice. And they must be bold enough to proclaim from the house-tops that no scriptural text or custom, however, ancient, should be allowed to subordinate the dictates of Reason or the principles of justice. What India needs now sorely is a reign of Reason.

OUR CONGRESS NUMBER.

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In our Congress Number, now available to the public, we are confident it will recognise, despite many apparent shortcomings, a step forward towards the national advancement of progressive thought and ideals which first prompted the undertaking. We are sure our readers will recognise that the Congress Number, this year, registers, compared with the previous similar publications, not only the higher standards in aim but in distinct achievement as well. Beside the inspiring message from Mahatma Gandhi, the call to the alert and the young from Pundit Jawaharlal, and the thoughtful communication from Dr. Sapru, the number contains articles of unusual interest and importance from Maulana Mazar-ul-Haque, Messrs. Rajagopalchari, Sudhindra Bose, S. Satyamurti, S. V. Puntambekar Drs. D'Avoine, Nayak, Nunan, Mr. Khaparde and other well-known publicists. All sided national advancement demands simultaneous progress on all sides. The artistic and cultural wealth bequeathed to the nation from the past is almost infinite. At present, it is either neglected or hoarded, thrown on the scraps-heap or permitted to be callously exploited by mercenary interests. Indisputable as an economic asset and incalculable as an educative power of rare dynamic potentialities, it is yet left, practically, remote and imperceptible.

Our endeavour has been to acquire for the coming generations the power which alone can mould and refine not only their natural instincts but their mind as well. The power that touches the imagination of the nation touches the heart of the nation. And, the words of one, poet and leader of creative thought and achievement in Ireland, who insists, wisely that his nation should go on imagining better than the best it knew, are only of the spirit that stirred St. Joan of France and the saints and prophets of other times and climes. The heart achieves where the calculating mind despairs. What inspiration can the nation, torn by petty calculations and jealousy, seek other than that suggested in Mr. Dutt's "Rhythm of Love?" He depicts the "Floods," Mr. Sampat speaks of "Sad Memories" and Mr. Dutt's brother in philosophic disillusion cries "This Is Life." Floods, famines, misery, poverty, ignorance, sad memories and the sad realities of life, nothing can stop the prophet's conquering rhythm of love. Amongst the other artists, Mr. Ahivasi who sketches and foresees the dance of a new dawn for the nation, Mr. Shukla who discovers "Life in Line" and in the "Evening Fields at Ahmedabad", Mr. Gupta who reveals the "Greater India", united to India in art and culture, and Sjt. Atmaram who carves immaculate patterns in wood for the reposeful beauty of our homes, all proclaim the hope we inherit but have learnt to disown. Ragini Devi expounds Indian music and Mr. Karnad describes the achievements of Pt. Vishnu Narayen Bhatkhande, who has, single-handed, redeemed Indian music from ignorant sentimentality and routine technique. Mme. Pavlova, greatest of the living dancers, thinks of the secure future of the dance in India. Mr. Algeranoff would lead us towards the art-renaissance of the dance, not towards its carricatures in type-stunts. Menaka, aspires to obtain world recognition for Indian dancing as a live, interpretive art. Miss Madri Desai recalls "The National Sense for Colour." Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, leads us to the shrine at Elephanta, the shrine alike of art and religion. Mr. Muchhala describes another interesting group of caves, near Bombay, at Viharvalli. Messrs. Chatterji and Suthar explain the necessity for Indian architectural designs.

Prof. Claude Batley, justly, goes a step further. With the aid of the illustrations of the rapidly increasing number of Buildings in Bombay recently designed in the Indian manner, he establishes the fact that Indian architecture has definitely emerged from the stage of academic dialectics. The city provides, he rightly maintains, the practical initiative for a live, nation-wide, movement. Messrs. Chowdhury, Iyengar and Kolhatkar indicate, in their work, the manner in which the modern Indian sculptor responds to modern demands. The photographs, supplied by the kind courtesy of Mr. Yazdani of the Nizam's Archaeological Department, of the sculptures at Ajanta, Eliora and the South, the sculptures of repose as well as of rhythm and movement, are an invaluable inspiration. Finally, Mr. K. H. Vakil pleads for determined emancipation from the pernicious priestcraft which influences and dominates art in India. Thus let creative thought and endeavour exercise their regenerative power over the mind, imagination and heart of young India. For the nation's artistic and cultural heritage is not a fatal luxury or a decadent intellectual conceit or pastime. Nor is it a heritage of despair. For, it inspires young India to get ready for the vision of the nation better, as the Irish prophet said, than the best of its past.

NATION FIRST.

—:o:—

We have received a little pamphlet entitled "Nationalism—the Super-religion of India" by Mr. Yakub Hasan published by the Nation First Party of Madras. It is reprint of a recent address by the author and fully deserves to be given wide publicity in the form of a pamphlet. It is a brief history of the evolution of Nationalism in Turkey and presents many valuable lessons to Indians, especially those who are morbidly dominated by communal considerations. It is unnecessary to discuss, whether religion or nationalism is higher. There can be no conflict between true religion and true nationalism when both follow the dictates of reason and human welfare. Conflict arises only when nationalism follows the dictates of reason, while superstitution masquerades as religion.

WANTED—PROOF OF CHANGE OF SPIRIT.

WILL THE BRITISH PEOPLE SHOW IT?

(By BABU BHAGVAN DAS.)

The parliamentary debates have, it is generally recognised, considerably dimmed though not altogether effaced, the good impression produced by Lord Irwin's announcement, on the Indian mind. That opportunist claptrappers like Mr. Lloyd George, blustering jingoes like Lord Birkenhead, and finessing diplomats like Lord Reading, all imperialists to the core, and antagonistic to India's rights, should be so easily satisfied with the Labour Government's replies, naturally makes India suspect that she cannot have much cause to be satisfied.

Mr. Benn's "No change in the Montague policy of 1917" would be interpreted by them as "No change in the policy of continuing to exploit diligently, and putting off, with fine phrases, from time to time whenever the clamour becomes unusually loud." Persons with 'the Birkenhead tone" as Mr. Benn put it, would probably dispense with the fine phrases too, as quite unnecessary, and replace them with "silent contempt.

Mr. Benn, no doubt, sincerely means "No change in the policy of honestly giving India Dominion Status, and sooner rather than later". He explains accordingly that his no-change means a **change of spirit**—from the false spirit, of making professions without intention to practice, to the true spirit of making deed accord with word; and that it also means a corresponding change of policy, viz., the holding of the Round Table Conference.

THE FIRST ADDITION.

What Mahatma Gandhi calls change of heart, Mr. Benn calls change of spirit. Both mean the same thing. And this change is the vital change that is needed first and foremost. "Seek ye first ..... righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you", said Jesus Christ. Mr. Benn erred when he said the second change was more important. But he probably only meant, and if so he was right, that it was intended to give India proof that the fundamental change of spirit had at last really come over the British Government, though, in reality, it is only the first of the "additions" that naturally and necessarily flow from a genuine change of spirit, change to righteousness.

Yet this so much needed and so important proof has been left very inconclusive and non-committal, and almost all its halo of bright good-will has been washed away by the torrent of words which has rushed over it in the great "Place of Talk".

ISSUE FOR LAHORE CONGRESS.

The All-Parties' statement, of Delhi, dated 2nd November, reaffirmed at Allahabad on the 18th November, has become enveloped, in consequence, with a corresponding indefiniteness, though in a much lesser degree. Does it only make polite suggestions or does it state precedent conditions? This is left for the Lahore Congress to settle. But the Viceregal announcement was expressly intended to persuade and enable the Lahore Congress to decide in a certain way, viz., to postpone proclamation of non-violent non-co-operation; and that way has been jeopardised by the obscuration which the Parliamentary debates have flung upon the announcement. How will the Lahore Congress be able to decide in the way that it is desired, and desirable, that it should decide, when there is no clear proof of the change of spirit?

CONDITIONS FOR TRUCE.

An armistice means suspension of all military operations on both sides. If a general amnesty cannot be proclaimed at once (though, if it were, the effect would be all that any reasonable Englishman could possibly wish), then, at the least, all political trials, excepting those involving charges of murder, might be postponed **sine die** till after the Conference, and all accused in such cases, and all political prisoners, placed on recognisances to appear when called. But instead of any such action, we find new cases still being started or threatened to be started, against publicists, for alleged seditious **speeches** (not bomb-throwings) uttered long ago, and vast amounts of public money continue to be wasted on prosecutions. An advocate-general is reported have said in a recent Bengal case that..... at the present moment sedition is "sometimes profitable". If he had said, "invariably profitable—to the Government prosecutors and Advocates-general", he would have stated an undisputable and lamentable truth. To the accused, alleged sedition has brought mostly only the profit of the gallows or life-long or shorter terms of imprisonment; and heaven only knows how many of these cases have been cases of police fabrication and perjury and of miscarriage of justice and judicial murder of too warm-hearted youngsters.

"The Birkenhead tone" should be eliminated from the daily official administration of India. It is reported that a magistrate recently said in his judgment, with reference to certain observations of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, that "if he were in India, he would come under Sec. 124-A." When the Prime Minister of the British Empire is regarded with such superior disdain by a small official of that empire in India, the treatment meted out to the private citizen may be easily imagined.

READJUSTMENT.

Relations between the legislative and the executive might be readjusted and brought nearer to modern political ideals, and the long promised separation of the executive and judiciary might also be commenced.

An early date might be fixed for the Conference, and to frame a scheme of Dominion Constitution for India.

Such seems to be the substance of the "suggestions" or "conditions" mentioned in the All-Parties' statement, together with some corollaries.

Pros and cons are being discussed in the papers. It is reported that on behalf of the Liberal Party it was said at Aliahabad on the 18th that "if the conditions for which they all stood were not finished in time then it was open to all to take a firm attitude and not go at all (to the Round Table Conference.) But would not the "then" be too late? Why not take up the "firm attitude" 'before' rather 'after' the event? The late Lord Loreburn in his book. "How the War Came' makes out at great length that if only the British Government, i.e., Earl Grey, had made it clear to the German Government, even at the last moment 'before' the war actually broke out, that England would be sure to side with France, the War would never have come. Is it the usual question of precious "prestige". "No government can bow to threats," etc? Examine the matter. Grant

(Continued on page 3.)

THE SIKHS & THE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The attitude of the Sikh community towards the Congress is being made the subject of big Capitals in the Press. Some of the interested accounts even attempt to lend an air of unreasonableness to the Sikh Demands. But any impartial observer would see that the behaviour of the Sikhs is only what could be expected of a virile community reasonably alive to its interests. The Sikhs are admittedly an important minority in the Punjab. Before the annexation of that province by the British in 1849, they were the rulers of the land of five rivers, which is their birth-place and cradle. They never lost their kingdom as a result of a defeat in wars, but the country was annexed by the guardians of their minor King as a sequence to a revolt by a District Chief against the Central Government run by those very guardians. They have not therefore been the subject of the political demoralisation following a defeat. Only nine years after that annexation they were the chief supporters of the British during the 1857 mutiny. History shows that but for their help it

(Continued on page 3.)

THE BRASS HAECKEL CONTROVERSY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. J. D. Jenkin's letter on the above subject and am sorry that he has not been able to see the point clearly. I would refer him to my article in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 29th of September last to see why some of Haeckel's scientific colleagues (mostly descriptive scientists like Hies, Kiebel and others) disagreed with his method of "schematizing" pictures. This, of course, was a pure question of opinion, but not one of them accused Haeckel of fraud and forgery. On the contrary, forty-six eminent German and Austrian scientists spontaneously published protest "in the strongest terms" against any reflection on Haeckel's honour when Dr. Brass attacked him. Surely if these scientists took the same view as Mr. Jenkins of Haeckel's "confession", they would not have expressed themselves in that manner. I am afraid that the trouble with Mr. Jenkins is that he misses the deep sense of Haeckel's irony. Teutonic irony does not seem to appeal to the Celtic sense of humour. After this, all I can say is that Mr. Jenkins is welcome to range himself among Haeckel's detractors though I note that he is one of those who do not think that Haeckel was "scientifically and morally dead" as his religious enemies represented.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Dec. 26.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Conciliating Them.

The MacDonald Government hope to conciliate Mr. Lloyd George and his followers and reduce the chances of persistent obstruction to their Coal Mines Bill during the Committee stage, by announcing concessions, which may not, after all, please the Liberals. But when Mr. Graham on behalf of Government declares that a clause would be inserted in the measures for the purpose of framing schemes of colliery amalgamation in different parts of the country, he makes a concession which will tone down the hostile attitude of a section of the mine-owners who realise that the old recalcitrant mentality will no longer serve the employers' interest when the Labour Government are determined to improve the situation in the coal-mining industry through legislation. The Liberals will have to recognise that their opposition to the measure will not retain its previous united front.

An Uninspiring Speech.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar's presidential address at the Punjab and Frontier Hindu Provincial Conference is to some extent an appeal to the Punjab Hindus to support the Nehru Report. But though he is or ought to be well aware that the communal settlement in the Report is not complete and has not received adequate support from the Muslims and the Sikhs, he seems anxious like several other Hindu Sabhaites that the settlement should not be in the least altered so as to make it acceptable to the Muslims and the Sikhs. He is afraid that a time is soon coming when the "Congress may set itself up as a single spokesman of the nation". That is surely not what one would expect from a follower of Lokamanya Tilak and an old Congressman. We would like to know from him which other institution is a better spokesman for the nation. As regards the question whether or not the Hindu Sabha should join the London Conference, he still thinks that "it would be suicidal for the Hindu Mahasabha to commit itself to any decision before sufficient data have been secured for a final judgment upon the question". He has himself signed the Nationalists' manifesto demanding the fulfilment of certain definite conditions of co-operation. One wonders why he shrinks from advising the Sabha to endorse that manifesto.

A Disciplined Demonstration.

It is gratifying to learn that, despite the extraordinary excitement that has marked this year's Congress session, the huge presidential procession at Lahore passed off without a hitch or any untoward incident. It is indeed a credit to the Congress volunteers that they could control the vast crowds without any assistance of the police, whose offer of aid was properly declined by them. Political demonstrations have their value, but much of it is sure to be lost if the organisers fail to maintain perfect discipline. We also feel that the time has come when the demonstrative part of the Congress sessions may be appreciably reduced.

A Thought for the Day.

"One can indeed characterise all cultural progress as progress also in the ideas of human solidarity. Beginning historically in the narrowest limits, the interests of solidarity embrace ever-widening social groups, and grow not only in extent but also in vigour."

G. JELLINCK.

Arithmetic.

Mother (teaching son arithmetic): "Now take the Smith family—there is Mummy, Daddy and the baby. How many does that make?"

Son: "Two and one to carry."

Ready For It.

Young Wife (angrily): "You're unbearable! You'll soon be impossible to live with."

Husband (calmly): "How soon, dear?"

POONA DAY BY DAY.

UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION OF DELHI OUTRAGE.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Dec. 25.

Various causes have made the public mind anxious. The explosion of the bomb beneath the Viceregal Special Train came as a bomb-shell to Poona public. The news was as surprising as it was grievous. The Viceroy's conference with the leaders also ended in failure. The Central Committee's report has also come not giving with any message of hope. All eyes are turned towards Lahore. It is expected that the Congress would be a whole-hogging Independence Congress. The Muslims and the Liberals, it is feared, are sure to take a different line in their annual gatherings and thus, in brief, the political situation appears over-cast with deep shadows full of forebodings. The bomb-outrage has been rightly condemned by al parties. It is recognised by all the Viceroy is a well-intentioned gentleman and sympathetic and it was due principally to him that the situation had become hopeful for India by his clear and frank announcement and by the acceptance of the Round Table Conference proposal. The local Liberal daily recalls the murders in the Phoenin Park and hopes that the British Cabinet would follow the policy of reform as was done then by the Gladstone Cabinet. It quotes the following sentence from Gladstone's letter to Lord Ripon the then Governor-General of India:—"In England, the national attitude has been admirable. The general strain of language has been, 'Do not let this terrible and flagitious crime deter you from persevering with the work of justice."

TWO SCHOOL GATHERINGS.

The annual gathering of the B. J. Medical School was held on the 20th last under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The students performed the play of 'Sanyashacha Samsar' by Mr. Varerkar. The students played their parts well. The address was delivered by Mr. Kelkar who pleaded for an All-India Medical Council for India. He also advised the doctor-class not to forget politics altogether.

The gathering of School numbers one of the Municipality was also celebrated with joy by them with the president of the School Board as the President. Suitable advice to young students was given to study properly and to keep the mind clean.

JAIL TREATMENT.

Since the release of Mr. S. D. Deo and Mr. Harolekar from the Yeroda Jail, they have written several articles in the press describing their jail-experiences. The articles and the interviews make a horrifying reading. The several sorts of heavy work imposed upon the prisoners, the forms of jail-punishments given to defaulters in work and other details are minutely described by them. They make out a strong case for at least human treatment to the prisoners. By-the-bye, most of the Provincial Governments nad appointed inquiry committees in connection with this subject. What have the Government of Bombay done?

A HOSPITAL BOYCOTTED BY STATE.

—:o:—

Electric Lights In City.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Dec. 25.

At present only main roads have electric lights but the city inside also is in need of such light, spoke Mr. Phale in the meeting of the City Municipality held last Friday. The member emphasised the point and said that in comparison with the electric light the ordinary lamps book dim and lacking in light. The member in discussing this resolution before the committee said that the Municipality should take this task in hand and the Tatas could supply enough electric light required in the town. Dr. Naidu also said that the company has sufficient means to supply us with electric light and it would be very good for the convenience of the people in the city. It was passed in the committee that the President should be authorisd to settle with the Electric Supply Coy. on the point under discussion.

HALF AND HALF.

The second resolution was put before the committee by Mr. Phule was this that foreign and country liquor shops as well as Toddy and Ganja shops in the city areas should be stopped and closed immediately and if it is not possible then half and half income on the sale should be recovered or asked for from the Government for the Municipality. Mr. Rajbhoj seconded this resolution. Mr. Nalanheada said that the Municipality had already appointed a committee to stop liquor sale in the city therefore this matter should be entrusted to it. Mr. Kanitkar spoke against the resolution and stated that Toddy and Bhang these two words should be removed from the resolution because it is stimulant to the poor workman when they take it after finishing their work for the day. It produces a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy. If we do not pay attention towards this point then next day they will also by to stop our habit or custom of drinking tea. Fur ther he said that to prevent them from taking these stimuland drugs means to ruin our home work and only the foreign liquor shops should be stopped. He also opposed the proposal for Mr. Phule in asking for half and half share of income in this case from the Government. He advised the house not to see the profit in money only but the House should look to the benefit of the people. In the end after some heated discussion this resolution was passed unanimously in favour of Mr. Kanitkar.

DAZZLING LIGHT OF MOTOR CARS.

There is a strong complaint of the Poona public that the light from the front lamps of motor cars dazzle the eyes of the people passing in direction of motor cars and it is very harmful for the passers -bye. Sometimes people of weak sight get a dazzling attack on their eyes and they fall down or collide against somebody or something in front or by their side. They hope that the authorities should do something in removing this harmful light.

BOYCOTTISM IN HOSPITAL.

All the registrars in the Sassoon Hospital have it is reported resigned their posts owing to some complaint against the hospital authorities. In 1926 Major Hootten who was working as Surgeon-General at that time had created six posts of registrars for Post-Graduates and they went on well from 1927 till now. The work of the registrars was very satisfactory and appreciated by the authorities too. But since the last six months differences have, it is alleged, arisen between the the controlling authority of the Hospital and the Registrars who have now resigned their posts.

DASHA LAD YOUTHS CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Plea For Drastic Social Reforms.

A Chandod correspondent writes: "On the occasion of the general conference of the Dasha Lad Bania community, the youth or the community held a conference of their own. under the presidentship of Mr. Balubhai L. Kaji of Surat at Chandod on the Nerbudda on the 24th instant. The conference demonstrated the fact that the youth of the country are not merely interested in political questions but in social matters also.

The President emphasised the importance of the youth movement when properly directed and said that the victory of youth lay more even in attempts to eradicate age-long social evils than in bolstering a spirit of revolt generally. Youth had valuable qualities enthusiasm, energy, unshaken faith, strong convictions, and above all, a spirit of service and a readiness to sacrifice Social reformers had been shouting from conference platforms for over quarter of a century, but there was a world of difference, Mr. Kaji exhorted to select a few outstanding evils and to eradicate these before the the next conference met, by putting up a strong attitude against the reactionary orthodox element. Among the questions on which Mr. Kaji spoke the most important was that of widow-remarriage. He not only showed by arguments that a widow had as much right to re-marry as any widower, but also appealed to the youth to take a solemn vow to assist those inclined to thus re-marry and to stand by them if their caste "punchs" tried to socially ostracise them.

NON-CO-OPERATE WITH SOCIAL REACTIONARIES

Non-co-operation with reactionaries in social matters would bring the desired results much sooner than could be ordinarily imagined. The Sarda Act was not much good in this that it only restricted the age for marriages. Apparently, the good counncillors were not aware that in the higher castes betrothals were more or less as indissoluble as marriages and that child-betrothals were as bad as child-marriages. He asked the youth to organise themselves into bands according to locality for bringing strong pressure to bear when any elder sought to betrothe his child of less than 14 in case of girls and 18 in case of boys. Unless this was done, marriages would yet be leaps in the dark and would be nets of domestic unhapiness Mr. Kaji also stressed the urgent need of direct action in preventing the giving of funeral feasts. He strongly protested against the continuance of small endogamous groups and urged the youth to enforce liberty to indivtduals to select their mates in life from among the Vaishav Vaniks, irrespective of locality or of subcastes or sub-groups.

OUT TO WIN AGA KHAN'S £500 PRIZE.

—:o:—

Manmohan Singh Experience In Aviation.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Mr. Manmohan Singh is a son of Doctor Makham Singh of the Indian Medical Service. He joined the Bristol Aero Club two years ago, and obtained "A" Certificate 15 months ago. He has made several long flights in his machine which is now being overhauled at the Stag-Lane Aerodrome. Extra tanks are being fitted to machine.—Reuter.

A London message of 24th inst. stated:—"Mr. Manmohan Singh a young Indian student of Bristol University, and his friend, Gadgi, will take off from Croydon at dawn on January 1 on an attempt to win the Aga Khan's £500 prize to the first Indian to fly to India in 1930. Mohan Singh has bought a D. H. Gypsy Moth for the purpose.

GREETINGS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—

Indo-Union Agreement And Repressive Laws.

JOHANESBURG, Dec. 25.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Transvaal British Indian Association, it was resolved to wish the Indian National Congress, now about to hold its session at Lahore to wish complete success in the epoch-making deliberations consummating the motherland's emancipation.

HOW AGREEMENT WORKS.

The Council also resolved to send a message to the Congress that despite the Indo-Union agreement, repressive laws are being entirely enforced inflicting serious hardships and that it is imperative their total repeal should be demanded by the Congress and Motherland's prestige necessitates the non-acceptance of all agreements involving an inferiority complex.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

The South African Indian Federation has also extended its fraternal greetings to the Congress and expects the Congress would march onward towards the goal of Freedom and that self-respecting India should never agree to a settlement based on inequality and inferiority.

The Indian community here sincerely sympathise with the Vicerov and condemn the bomb outrage.Free Press.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently, partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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NEED FOR LINKED LEADERSHIP.

Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's Address To Hindustani Seva Dal.

Presiding over the annual Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal held at Lahore, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said:—

In calling upon me to preside at this All-India Conference of the Hindustani Seva Dal I feel have imposed upon me the duty of helping to guide for the year the activities of a movement which is frought with great power to do good to the country. Its main feature as I understand it, is the development of the physique, character and morale of the young men of India so that they may stand the stress and strain of sustained effort in any undertaking which requires high courage, disciplined endeavour and patient sacrifice. The mere development of the body is of no great value unless it is directed and inspired by an intelligent will and by a purpose to achieve something great and good. There are certain animals which have great strength differs from human strength in being animated by low appetities and desires and no great or long-sighted aims. There is very little adjustment of means to a higher end in the exercise of their bodily strength. Hunger, revenge or at best self-defence, moves them but a man uses his strength not for the gratification of his appetities but in order to give scope for his mind and soul to work out his aims. Herein comes the need for self discipline, self-control, self-determination and self-direction. If this is the case with regard to the individual, the need for such discipline is greater in a group of individuals acting together to produce a hundred-fold more efficient than a single individual can possibly do.

KEY NOTE OF THE ORGANISATION.

In modern days it is not the individual soldier that counts but well drilled and disciplined bodies of men directed by officers who see things as a whole and know what is necessary for the achieving of success. We have known in history cases of small bodies of men well drilled and wisely directed being able to over come larger bodies loosely brought together and without a common will. Who knows that the present political degradation of India is not due to such lack of discipline and stamina among the people, to their incapacity to develop a plan of efficient linked leadership throughout India that is at once courageous and wise strenuous and skilled? It is with the object of correcting our short comings that the Hindustani Seva Dal has been brought into existence. Its main object therefore is to develop the body and to make it obedient to the behests of an intelligent will and to organise the people of India in such a manner that by obedience to the will of recognised leaders to develop a common will and act as one man for a common purpose. What is the purpose to be that is a question which remains to be answered and is answered by the name of this movement; "The Hindustani Seva" or the service of India." This expresses the key note of our organisation. It is not enough for a number of persons especially young men to be brought together and organised: For what purpose are they so organised? What is the animating force or motive behind the organisation? Do the avowed activities of the organisation coincide fully with the inner motives which direct it; these are questions which every young man should ask for himself before he joins a movement and which the leaders are bound to answer if they mean to be honest and straight-forward with their followers. We make no secret of our purpose. It is blazoned in our very name; the Service of India.

THE CRITICS ANSWERED.

Recently young men were asked by certain public men not to place themselves in the hands of political leaders and allow themselves to be led blind-folded too vague and undefined ideals. This much however could be said for the leaders of the national movement who are also the leaders of the Seva Dal that they make no secret of their aim and are not afraid to proclaim their goal which is nothing less than the winning of Freedom for their country. I wish those who give us advice from other side would be as open and as explicit in telling us what their aim is and what their motive is in warning us of the guidance of political leaders. When they are pressed for an answer they would say that their object is to make good citizens of us but what does good citizenship in India mean? Does it mean contentment with the status of a subject people and obedience to an extraneous will. If not, their advice to the youth not to get mixed up in the Swaraj movement is without meaning.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The scouts may be more or less efficient and disciplined but the movement suffers from being more or less alien in its origin, spirit and leadership. Its ideals and methods are certainly not identical with those of the Hindustani Seva Dal. Though it has its uses and may in course of time be inspired by our ideals it can at present make no claim to be called a national organisation. The pledge of the National volunteer carries on its face its supreme national purpose and its subjection to national discipline. I cannot do bette than to repeat the pledge:

I a National Volunteer solemnly pledge to strive for the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means. I shall endeavour to promote to the best of my ability peace and good-will among all classes and communities of India I shall abide by the rules and regulations of the Hindustani Seva Dal of which I shall be a membe and shall carry out the orders o my superior officers."

OUR GREATEST NEEDS.

To Dr. N. S. Hardiker more than to any one else the origin and success of the movement are due and his unremitting and unostantatious efforts have attracted increasing bands of young men in every provinces who are devoting their time and attention throughout the year to the movement While the message of the Dal is going round its nation-wide character and efficiency will depend upon the adequate response, material and spirit, which every part of India every section of the community is able and determined to make. To quote what I said some years ago "I have always maintained that a properly trained and well equipped and efficiently led All-India Volunteer Organisation is more important for the realisation of Indian Nationality than council programmes and platform politics." A self reliant disciplined Italy with Mussolini at its head has transformed its national character, society and institutions and has now become a free, efficient and prosperous country. Self-reliance displine and linked leadership are our greatest needs and we must sedulously cultivate those virtues. Sooner or later the day will come when every thing and every body will be submitted to the triple test of courage, character and Swaraj loyalty. Meantime one of the most potent instruments of national regeneration will be the Hindustani Seva Dal. Long Live the Dal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 26-12-1929.

Bahometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.978 inches (.024 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.062.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 57.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 72.1 degrees (13.4 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 58.9 degrees (3.8 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 226 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10).

BENGALI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

NAGPUR Dec. 26.

Welcoming the delegates to the eighth Bengali Literary Conference held this afternoon Rai Bahadur D N. Chowdhery, Advocate Chairman of the Reception Committee traced briefly the ancient history of Gondawana and Maratha ascendancy before the advent of the British. He pointed out various difficulties and inconveniences which Bengalis as minority community were labouring under with regard to education of their children in their mother tongue and exhorted his hearers to form a central organisation with sufficient funds with a view to helping Bengalis scattered over the United and Central Provinces.

Mahamohopadhyaya Pandit Pramathanath Tarkabhusan, formerly Professor of Calcutta Sanskrit College in his presidential address covered the same ground.

Many Eminent Bengalis are attending the Conference which meets again to-morrow.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S DRAFT RESOLUTION.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

exhibition held in connection with the Congress is intended to be of predominently and progressively of an educative character and to further the programme of the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar this Congress authorises and appoints a Permanent Committee composed of or alternatively the A. I. S. A. with powers to coopt local men to manage and conduct the whole of the exhibition and raise funds for the purpose.

(6) In as much as the Congress is intended to be representative of the poor masses and in as much as, the holding of the Congress at the end of December involves very considerable expense to the poor people in providing for extra clothing for themselves and is otherwise inconvenient to them the date of the Congress Session is hereby altered to February or after according to the convenience of the Province concerned.

(7) This Congress wholeheartedly endorses the idea propagated by the President of organising provincess to initiate necessary services and to that end appoint permanent Committees with autonomous powers in the manner indicated in resolution three regarding the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee and other committees.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SALUTES FATHER.

—:o:—

Address From "Zamindar" And Arya Swarajya Sabha.

LAHORE, Dec. 25.

The most interesting scene throughout the course of the procession of the President-elect was witnessed at Anarkali when Pandit Motilal Nehru was seen throwing flowers on his son, the President-elect, and the latter saluted his father in return. Maulana Zafar Alikhan, editor, "Zemindar", and the "Zemindar" staff welcomed him. The procession was stopped for some time in the "Zemindar" office where a decorated arch was prepared. M. Zafarali Khan and Khilafat leaders including Maulanas Abdul Quadir Abdul Haq and Habibur Rahaman and others greeted the President-elect. An address of welcome on behalf of the "Zemindar" was presented to him. The address, 'inter alia', stated that he was given the greatest honour and all that India has in her possession, inasmuch he had been unanimously elected President of the great national body. In the address the hope was expressed that unless the National Demand was accepted by the British Government by midnight, December 31, he would hoist the flag of National Independence on the bank Ravi and would thus carry the Calcutta Congress resolution to its logical conclusion. The President-elect thanked them for the welcome. A welcome address was also given to him by the Arya Swarajya Sabha. The President-elect thanked them and could not give a reply owing to want of time. In welcoming the President-elect the Arya Swarajya Sabha expressed its heartiest appreciation of the services rendered by Pandit Jawaharlal. It urged the Congress session should consist of more deliberative functions than demonstrative ones. It further advised that the Congress funds should be established for carrying on Congress work by its executives and for propagating gospels of the Congress everywhere in the country. It also suggested that a Congress Gazette should be started for the propaganda of Congress work, as some workable programme for bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity in the country would be highly beneficial to the country's interests.—Free Press.

TRAWLER FOUNDERS IN GALE.

—:o:—

Crew Of 24 Drowned?

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Vigo.—Norwegian trawler "Asland" from Ireland with a cargo of good has foundered in a gale off Bayona (Galicia). The local craft made a fruitless attempt to assist the trawler. It is feared the "Asland's" crew of 24 have been drowned.—Reuter.

Saturday, the 21st. instant, was set apart by the Govt. High School, Nadiad, as the Visitors- Day, when parents and guardians of the School pupils and the gentry of the town were invited to see the normal working of the School when an interesting programme was gone through.

REMOVE THE STIGMA OF BACKWARDNESS.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

good I understand that in your province you have succeeded in getting an Inquiry Committee established under a resolution of the Provincial Council. This Committee is making inquiries and will in due course make its recommendations to the Government for the better management of Muslim endowments in your Province. Personally I think that in every province of this country there should be Charity Commissioners on the lines of the Charity Commissioners in England to look after charities. I have no doubt that when the Committee makes its report its recommendations will be carefully considered and Legislation will follow by which it is hoped that at the condition of the Muslim endowments will be greatly improved.

I would suggest that in other Provinces of India also where no legislation on the working of the Moslem Wakfs exists similar Inquiry Committees should be formed and legislation undertaken having regard to the special conditions in each province. Legislation when so undertaken will of course not be confined to any particular Moslem Community but would apply to all Moslems.

RISE PHOENIX-LIKE FROM ASHES.

I have now done. There is on the Moslem community the stigma of being a backward community. We, who were at one time at the head of affairs in India for more than 800 years have fallen and are still faling low. The Persian poet says "I am ashamed of a life where being a chief I should be called upon to serve as a serf." Turn to the words of Sanai where he says "When you have knowledge serve like the ignorant for it is bad to find people from China putting on the pilgrim's garment and the Meccan asleep at Batha." May I therefore once more appeal for an awakening amongst you and al other Moslems; that you will cast off this lethargy of sloth and Phoenix-like rise with vigour and life from your ashes. If we organize and correlate our efforts the time will not be distant when we shall no longer have this stigma of being a backward community and shall take our proper and ligitimate position in the Councils of our country and the governance of this great Empire and in shaping the destinies of our dear motherland.

Jain Diksha Controversy.

—:o:—

The Secretary of the Jain Yuvak Sangh, Patan, writes:—

"The following wire has been sent to the Hon. President Baroda Lagislative Council, referring to Lalubhai Kishordas Diksha resolution, tabled on 19th December 1929:—

"Taking into consideration the Lalubhai Kishordas Diksah Resolution, we place the following reform and request you to pass it: 'The candidate for "diksah" must publish before a month in public papers, and assure His Worthiness of "diksha." After receiving the permission of the local Sangh, he can accept "diksah." Action contrary to this will be declared illegal to Sangh and State. We strongly oppose child and private 'diksah'."

Kutch Prajakiya Parishad.

—:o:—

(From a correspondent.)

ANJAR, Dec. 25.

A meeting of the reception Committee of the Third Kutch Prajakiya Parishad to be held at Anjar was fixed for 29th inst. at the sitting several important subjects were to be presented for discussion, but the gentlemen whose presence was quite necessary are not, due to certain circumstances, to reach by that time, viz, the Parishad Working Committee and other outsiders hence, looking to their convenience, the sitting is postponed untill the dates for holding are ascertained which shall be notified as soon as possible. Meanwhile, not to unnecessarily delay the Parishad propaganda, subject to the approval by the Committee, the following arrangements are made:—

Abdasa District for Pandit Brahaspati Ladharam; Kavi Anjarwala Skanthi: anjar and Bhuj Districts: Prabhulal Jasvantrai Dholakia and Harjibhai Raydhanpurvala: Vagad District; Fulshanker Revashanker Patni, Indarji Gangji Gagodat and Ismail Maloo Sameja: Adesar (Cutch Mandvi); Sheth Gokuldas Khimji, Motilal Laxmidas Joshi and Jusab Alarakhya Patel for propaganda outside Cutch, except for Bombay. Messrs. Chhaganlal Mehta (Ahmedabad) and Mulraj Karsandas and Pranlal Shakerchand Mehta—all three gentlemen will proceed with their work as earliest os possible. All are requested to stand by the workers and co-operate heartily for making the parishad a success.

PLANE CRASH IN BURMA.

—:o:—

Le Brix Narrates Details Of Incident.

PARIS-SAIGON FLIGHT.

RANGOON, Dec. 26.

Interviewed regarding his recent Paris-Saigon flight and the accident that occurred in the course of the flight, Le Brix said that they experienced bad weather in Tripoly, Egypt and India.

At Agra they were forced to halt for two days. Leaving Allahabad on the 22nd instant they passed over Rangoon at 11/45 p.m. the same day. The weather was very bad and clouds low and heavy and about three hours later nothing was visible. They apprehended disaster similar to that which befell them on a previous flight. Due to heavy rains the lighting batteries were wet and they had no lights on the plane. They decided to descend by means of parachutes.

Le Brix's parachute opened properly and he landed uninjured but Rossi's parachute failed to open until about 300 feet from the ground with the result that he landed sustaining injuries. The plane naturally crushed after they left and large quantity of gasolene in the tank, the crash caused ignition resulting in total destruction of their belongings and mail bags.

They landed in a small village on Yoma's edge. After half an hour they managed to attract the attention of villagers and were taken to a larger village where motor transport was obtainable.

Rossi was then removed to the Moulmein Civil Hospital. Leaving that place on the 24th instant they both arrived at Rangoon the next day. Rossi was admitted to the General Hospital. Le Brix would remain in Rangoon for some days before leaving for France.—A. P.

A message from Paris dated 23rd December stated: Le Brix has cabled stating that he and Rossi had to jump from their plane with parachute last night owing to bad weather and they landed on mountain near Moulmein. Rossi has been slightly injured while Le Brix is safe. The plane and mails have been destroyed.—A. P.

MANDVI DISTRICT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Election Of Officials.

A general meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held last Saturday, 21st Dec. 1929 at "Swadeshi" Office, under the Presidentship of Dr. J. N. Choksey when the following were elected as office-bearers for the year 1930. President: Balubhai T. Desai Vice-President: Jamnadas Amerchand Gandhi. Secretaries. Vallabhadas Fulchand Mehta and Premji Velji Sangvi Treasurer:—Virchand Panchand Fifteen members were elected for the Managing Committee.

"HAMLET" AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Revival Of Shakespeare.

To a select and enthusiastic audience Mr. R. B. Salisbury's talented company played Hamlet last X'mas evening. Those present were anxious to see how these artists would shape in serious drama and they were far from disappointed at the performance. To Mr. Grant Anderson was given the difficult role of Hamlet, the Prince of Melancholy and Irresolution. His portrayal of this exacting character study was brilliant throughout. To rise from Musical Comedy to Shakespearean Drama requires a histrionic talent of no mean order and this young man that evening showed us that he most decidedly possesses this. His rendition of the main part lacked nothing of the dramatic intensity and feeling demanded of it. Ophelia "Rose of May", "Sweet Maid" was portrayed in all her childlike innocence and blameable docility by Miss Towyina Thomas. Miss Aileen Raymond was every inch the "Seeming-virtuous" Gertrude, Queen of Denmark. The success of the play was in a large measure due to the excellent support of the lesser "Dramatis Personae" and we have no doubt that further plays of this immortal master staged by this company will draw crowded houses.

200,000 DOLLARS FOR FILM-STAR'S VOICE.

—:o:—

Miss Laura La Plante In "Show Boat."

Miss Laura La Plante, the famous film-actress who is under contract with the Universal Pictures Corporation of America, possesses such a rich and wonderful voice that the Company has insured it for 200,00 dollars. She songs some popular songs in "Show Boat" the million-dollar musical talkie which will be shown for the last time today at the Excelsior Theatre.

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Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record": "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, *calcium (lime) deficiency* is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium (*lime*) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

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Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family thank with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

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No man can command sleep, but a cup of Rowntree's Cocoa, taken last thing at night has a wonderful effect in assisting tired body and brain to find the rest they long for.

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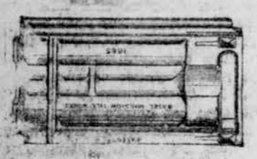

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REGULATION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

—:o:—

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNCIL.

Dr. U. Rama Rao's Bill.

(BY MAIL.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

Anent the impasse created by the Legislative Assembly's opposition to the appointment af a Commissioner of the Medical profession in India for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council, Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau has tabled a bill for introduction in the forthcoming session of the Council of State. This is a considerable improvement on the Bill which he himself introduced in the Upper Chamber in 1926, as it incorporates most of the suggestions received in the form of opinions on his ill-fated Bill.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The statement of objects and reasons appended to the bill by Dr. Rama Rau runs:—

A Bill to regulate medical education in India was introduced by me, for the first time, in the Council of State in February 1926 and though short-lived, it was very helpful in that the Government of India were enabled to collect a mass of opinions on which to base their conclusions. The Government were convinced, after a careful perusal of those opinions, of the imminent need for setting up in India a central organisation which will regulate standards of qualifications in Allopathic medicine but they were loath to proceed further with my bill, which they considered to be both defective and drastic. Accordingly, I was persuaded to drop my bill, which I did, in order to enable the Government to introduce their own bill in the Legislative Assembly. Their attempt, however, had proved abortive on account of the interference of the provincial Ministers. Meanwhile the General Medical Council of Great Britain have, pending the establishment of an All-India Medical Council, insisted on the appointment of a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards who would do the necessary inspection work on their behalf and report as to whether or not the terms of recognition of the Indian Medical degrees could be extended. This proposal did not find favour with the Legislative Assembly. A serious impasse has thus been created and the only solution to this problem is the immediate constitution of an All-India Medical Council. There is a consensus of opinion, both among the medical profession in India and the lay public, as to the need for such a Council and the British Medical Council too quite welcome it. It is doubtful if the Government of India would take the initiative on the matter at this stage and, overriding the decision of the Provincial Ministers, themselves introduce a bill for the establishment of an All-India Medical Council. Hence this bill, which I seek to reintroduce, with the necessary modifications in the light of the opinions already received on the subject. It is hoped that this time it will have a safe sail both in the other House and by the means not only of avoiding a conflict with the Provincial Council in the future but of establishing an unbroken standard of medical education in this country.

MEDICAL COUNCIL

The present Bill is to establish a Medical Council in India and to provide for the maintenance of a British India Medical Register. The following are the relevent clauses:—

(3). The purposes of the Council shall be to promote and efffect:

(a) the establishment of a uniform standard of qualification in medicine for all Provinces such that the holders thereof shall be acceptable and empowered to practice throughout British India

(b) the establishment, maintenance, publication and revision of the British Indian Medical Register of Medical Practitioners;

(c) the determination of the qualifications and conditions necessary for enrolment on the Register;

(d) the scrutiny and approval of study and examinations undertaken by medical students, and the conduct of examinations;

(e) the attainment of a status by the medical profession in British India which will ensure the recognition of its members in the United Kingdom and elsewhere and will enable practitioners whose names are enrolled on the Register to acquire the right to registration under the Acts of Parliament called the Medical Acts, in other countries; and

(f) the regulation of conditions on which persons qualified to practice medicine in the United Kingdom and other countries may be enrolled on the Register.

(4) The Medical Council of India shall be a body corporate by that name and shall have perpetual succession and an official seal, with power to hold property, both moveable and immoveable and to contract, sue and be sued in its corporate name.

COMPOSITION OF MEDICAL COUNCIL.

(5) The Council shall be composed of:—

(a) the President, who shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council after the first election of members to the Council and thereafter be elected by a majority of members of the Council under regulations made under this act.

(b) one member elected by each University in British India established by an Act of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature and having a medical faculty;

(c) one member from each province in which a provincial medical Register is maintained, elected from amongst themselves by private practitioners whose names are enrolled in the Provincial Medical Register and who hold qualifications granted or recognised by any Indian University or by any other University or Medical Institution which the Governor-General in Council may specify in this behalf.

11.—(5) Medical practitioners only registered or licensed under the Acts of Parliament called the Medical Acts, and practitioners duly registered or licensed by any British, British Indian, Colonial or Foreign licensing body or authority for whose registration provision is made under any scheme of reciprocity arranged and brought into effect by the Council, shall be entitled to be enrolled in the register, subject to the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder.

12.—Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment, rule, regulation, by-law or order to the contrary:

(1) no certificate required by or under any enactment to be obtained from a medical practitioner or medical officer shall be valid unless signed by a practitioner enrolled in the Register:

(2) no person who is not a practitioner enrolled in the Register shall be competent to hold any appointment as physician, surgeon or other medical officer in any hospital, asylum, infirmary, dispensary or lying-in hospital not supported entirely by voluntary contributions or as a medical officer of health.

ERASION OF NAMES OF GUILTY PRACTITIONERS.

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may excmpt any person or class of persons from the provisions of this section.

15.—(1) If it appears to the Council that there is reasonable ground to believe that any practitioner enrolled in the Register has been convicted either in His Majesty's possessions or elsewhere, of a criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be a medical practitioner, or that he has been guilty of conduct improper to a medical practitioner, then whether such offence or improper conduct has been committed before or after the enrolment of such practitioner the Council shall, after three months' notice served personally or sent by post to the last known address of such person, hear and consider the matter, and, if satisfied that such person has been so convicted or has been guilty of such improper conduct direct the Registrar to erase the name of such practitioner from the Register;

Provided that, where a person enrolled in the Register has been enrolled in a Provincial Medical Register, and his enrollment has been cancelled for any of the causes aforesaid by the authority of the Provincial Medical Council of the Provinces concerned, the Council shall, without further enquiry, direct the name of such person to be erased from the Register;

(2) The name of a person shall not be erased under this section because of his adopting or refraining from adopting the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery.

(17).—1. Whenever it is made to appear to the Governor-General in Council that the Council is not complying with any of the provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council may refer the particulars of the complaint to a Commission of Inquiry consisting of three persons two of whom shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and one by the Council, and such Commission shall proceed to inquire in a summary manner and to report to the Governor-General in Council as to the truth of the matter cited in the complaint, and in case of any charge of default or of improper action being found by the Commission to have been established, the Commission shall recommend the remedies, if any, which are in its opinion necessary.—A. P.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE,

—:o:—

Report Of Work done In 1928.

The following is a brief summary of the report of the work done by the Social Service League, Bombay, during the year 1928.

The League maintained four centres, i. e., the Head Office in Girgaum, (2) The Parel Settlement, (3) The Madanpura Settlement, (4) and the Workingmen's Institute.

Night Schools:—During the year under report the League maintained 9 night schools out of which one was Anglo-Marathi, two Anglo-Gujarati, four Anglo-Urdu and two Night High Schools. The total number of students on the roll in all these night schools was 413, the average daily attendance being 310. Six of the night schools received grants-in-aid from the Bombay Municipality. In three of the night schools at the Madanpura Settlement boys' Clubs were continued and 28 meetings were held.

Libraries and Reading Rooms:—There were three standing libraries, 3 reading rooms and 38 boxes of travelling free library during the year under report. All the libraries contained 9,608 books and pamphlets in Marathi, Gujarathi, Urdu and English and the total number of books issued during the year was 4,339. The number of those who took advantage of the libraries and reading rooms was 125.

Textile Technical School:—There are in all six classes in this school, 3 in each of the two departments, viz., spinning and weaving, each class requiring a year's instruction. This school is equipped with machinery necessary for demonstration in practical training. At the beginning of the year under report there were 32 students on the roll, the daily average attendance being 25. Twenty-two students appeared for the examinations and out of them 16 were successful. Six students appeared for the final year examination, and five of them passed it and were given certificates. This school receives grants-in-aid from the Bombay Municipality and the Committee of Direction for Technical Education.

Bai Bachubai Dispensary:—This charitable dispensary is maintained by the League at Parel. During the year under report the total number of patients treated at this dispensary was 21,987, of whom 11,717 were women and 10,270 children. The daily average number of patients was 73. A grant is received in aid of this dispensary from the Bombay Municipality. On behalf of the Arya Mahila Samaj, Bombay, milk is supplied free to needy mothers and children at this dispensary at the recommendation of the lady doctor. In the year under report the cost of milk thus distributed came to Rs. 828-8-0

Free Eye Treatment:—At the Madanpura Settlement Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association continued to attend twice a week to the eye complaints of poor people. During the year under report 2,551 patients were treated.

Sanitation Rounds:—During the year under report four sanitation rounds were arranged in the different wards of the city, and the reports of the insanitary conditions noted and complaints received from the inhabitants of respective localities, in the course of these rounds, were forwarded to the authorities concerned. Also several representations were made to Municipal authorities by whom most of these complaints were attended to.

Work for women:—This work consists of sewing and cutting classes, home industry classes, a reading room lectures and meeting, etc. During the yera under-report the total number of students attending the sewing and cutting classes was 122, the daily average attendance being 65. The schools committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has recognized the eighteen months' course in these classes as qualification for employment as sewing mistresses in its schools. In the year under report these classes were jegistered with the Educational Department of the Bombay Government and the Director of Public Instruction was pleased to sanction a grant-in-aid. Home industry classes were attended by forty women. Several ordinary and lantern lectures were organized for the benefit of women during the year under report. A sewing and cutting class is maintained at Vile Parle and during the year under report the number of students on the roll at Parle was 45. The work for women is managed by the Mahila Mandal, Parel (The Women's Branch of Social Service League, Bombay).

Industrial Settlement at Belgaum.—In the year under report the League received a proposal from the Government for undertaking the management of the Industrial (Criminal Tribes) Settlement at Belgaum. The League accepted the proposal and sent Mr. M. R. Bade, B.A.Bsc., one of its life-worker, to take over the management of the Settlement, which consisted of 145 persons, men, women and children. Sanitation, education and recreation Settlement. The expenses of this are looked after by the manager, settlement are met from the capitation rent received from the Government.

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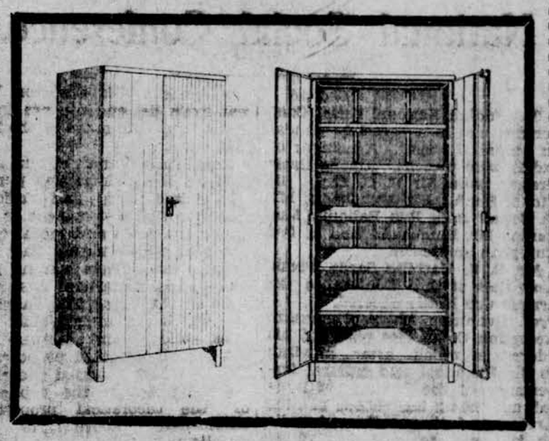

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THE TRIPURA CHARITY LOTTERY

(ANNUAL).

(Sanctioned by the Tripura Durbar)

Agartala, Tripura State.

Audited Accounts of the Lottery Fund.

For the Period ending 30th, April, 1929.

RECEIPTS—	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Sale proceed of Tickets	1,75,255	0	0
Miscellaneous	7	0	0
Contributions to Charity	1,000	0	6
Total ..	1,75,255	4	6

EXPENDITURES—	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Printing Charges	558	2	0
Stationery	387	10	9
Postage and Telegrams	761	8	9
Travelling Expenses	245	8	0
Furniture Depreciation	11	12	0
Establishment Charges	1,039	6	6
Audit Charge	800	0	0
Miscellaneous	422	3	0
Total	4,226	5	0

LIABILITIES—	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Prizes	1,66,500	0	0
Pending Bills	138	1	9
Total	1,66,638	1	9
Balance available for Distribution to Charities	5,407	15	9

S. N. MUKHERJI, F.S.A.A.,
Incorporated Accountant,
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BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929.

PLEA FOR RADICAL SOCIAL REFORM.

Equal Rights For Women.

BREAK THE BONDS OF CONVENTION AND CUSTOM.

Mr. Sarda's Address At National Social Conference.

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The Indian National Social Conference met in a special pandal in Lajpatrai Nagar. A number of ladies were present. Among those present were Sir P. C. Roy, Sir Mohd. Shafi, Sir Abdulqadir, Mr. R. Sewak Ram Rao Bahadur Mohanlal, Mr. Hamchand and a few European gentlemen.

Mr. R. S. Harbilas Sarda, President-elect of the Conference on arrival was lustily cheered.

Prof. Ruchiram Shani, Chairman, Reception Committee read out his address in which after alluding to the Historical and cultural importance of the Province of Punjab as being the abode of the Aryans and the cradle of vedic civilization, referred to irrepairable loss sustained by the Province by the deaths of Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Gangaram Professor Raghbardyal and others. Then paying a rich tribute to the services of Mr. Sarda in social cause. Professor Sahni briefly dealt with the Social problems blems of the country and hoped that before they will have achieved a good deal.

After some music Mr. Sarda was formally elected President of the Conference.

The Subjects Committee meets in the evening.

Mr. Sarda then delivered his address:—Free Press.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

address.

—:o:—

The following are extracts from Mr. Har Bilas Sarda's presidential address

We all know that India had a glorious past and that her achievements in the various domains of human activity were great. One great reason for this was that her social constitution was very elastic and gave freedom to individuals. It did not hamper growth, but afforded full and free scope for their activities in all directions.

The structure of society was based on two institutions peculiar to India: (1) Varnashrama and (2) Joint family system. The Varnashrama meant the division of the people into 4 classes—Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishias and Sudras.

But these four classes were not rigidly exclusive of each other. In the same family one was a Brahman, the other a Kshatriya and the third a Vaisha. The Hindu scriptures themselves illustrate this feature of the Varnashrama system. The 'Puranas' say that Raja Yuvnashav of the solar dynasty had a son called Harita. Harit's son became a Brahman and his descendants were known as Angiris Harit. The 'Vishnu Purana' and 'Bhagwad' say that Raja Nedishta's son Nabhag became a Vaisha. Raja Suhotra of the lunar dynasty had three sons, Kash, Lesh and Gritsmad. The latter's son Shunak had a son called Shainak, Shainak's sons became Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisha and Sudra respectively. Take another instance. Kushik was the son of Raja Kushashva of the Lunar dynasty. His grandson Vishwamitra's descendants are known in India as Brahmans of the Kaushik 'gotra'.

Individuals and communities took up the callings and pursuits that suited them and afforded free and full development to the physical, mental and moral qualities with which nature had endowed them. There was no rigid, hide-bound, watertight system of caste in old days. The calssification was based on individual qualities, actions and temperament. But for all practical purposes of social life, they formed one class.

Coming now to the application of the theoretical propositions enunciated above to the practical facts of social life in our country at the present time, we find that our social life is at a very low ebb; that society is cut up into castes and sub-castes, and the sub-castes are again divided into smaller groups all exclusive of one another, with restrictions regarding food and marriage and association carried to a point beyond which this fissiparous tendency could not go. This, with the resultant narrow view of things, and the lowering of high ideals of conduct, made the nation impotent to protect itself from foreign inroads, and powerless to withstand the impact of forces foreign to its constitution. The result was social disintegration ending in political subjection. The history of India illustrates most clearly how social evils have inevitably led to political degradation. In Ancient India, free and elastic social sysem went hand in hand with political liberty and economic prosperity.

The Varnashrama has disappeared giving place to the present caste system. And the joint family system which took away the personal rights of individuals and bestowed them on a corporate body, the family, has now ceased to function as originally intended. Naturally, the adjustment between the actual facts of life and the necessities of personal happiness and social welfare is completely broken.

WOMEN'S WELFARE.

The social system is vogue in ancient India had its own ways to secure the welfare of women. In the changed conditions of modern India, that welfare can only be secured by according to the women their natural rights, and making them enforceable at law. In order that those rights may be fully exercised, it is necessary to break the bonds of caste, and free men and women from the shackles which tie them to the old order of things. Men and women must have full freedom to utilize all opportunities and avenues open to them to attain their full physical, mental and moral growth, and to arm themselves with all the modern weapons used in economic, educational and social spheres to enable them to hold their own in the deadly struggle for existence going on in the world. Then only can we successfully compete with the advanced nations of the West.

As for the methods of social reform, there exist at present in India two ways in which reforms can be introduced: (a) public opinion crystalised into caste or communal regulations and (b) legislation. If the caste organizations were at the present time effective and fully operative, a great deal of social reform could be carried out through those organizations. But the discipline of caste having become loose and its authority having lost its efficacy, the work done in old days through this agency cannot now be so accomplished. The only sure means of effecting social reform now is legislation. As a great English writer has said, where large communities or numbers are concerned legislation is the only effective means of carrying out social reform. There is no country in the world where important social reform has been accomplished by means other than legislation. Those who contend that social reform should be carried out only by educating public opinion and through the agency of caste or communal organizations, have failed to understand the real nature of reform and the function of legislation. If the rights of a woman, who is entitled to equal treatment with man, are systematically denied her and she is treated like chattel, it is the duty of the State to intervene.

The readjustment or reform in the social system of the country easily falls under three heads: (1) Rights and welfare of children (2) Rights and status of women, (3) Social rights of individuals and classes. As regards the rights of children, an imporant step has recently been taken by the country in forbidding marriages of boys below 18 and girls below 14 years of age. This law, if duly enforced and strengthened later in the light of future experience of its working, will put a stop to child widowhod, protect girls from early death and lifelong ill health and will give them time to receive education. Physical degeneration of the race will be arrested, and boys will have a chance of growing into sturdy men. Children are also entitled to receive such education and training as will enable them to live a decent life in the world.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

So long as the caste system exists we must permit and, at times, encourage inter-caste marriages. Some communities are so small that it is not possible to find within their folds, suitable matches for boys and girls. Inter-caste marriages upto a certain extent are sanctioned by Sastras and they are now recognised by law. With such marriages becoming more frequent, the evil of prices being paid sometimes for bridegrooms and sometimes for brides will disappear. This pernicious practice has ruined many homes and has occasioned many suicides. Reform in this direction is urgently called for.

I include under the head, Social rights of individuals and classes, such questions as interdining; free social intercourse between individuals belonging to different castes; admission in the various castes of people belonging to other faiths seeking such admission; untouchability; freedom to enter temples to offer divine worship; use of wells and tanks and public schools. It is only in his unfortunate country that a man is regarded as untouchable by another. And it is a matter of shame that those who believe in "Mankind form one family," whose Sastras teach them that all man are brethren, and that here is divine essence in every man, woman and child should practice untouchability and regard certain classes of men and women as untouchables.

The most important question however, as it concerns every man and woman in the country, and as it vitally affects society, is the position of woman and her rights. The woman question is in one shape or another a world question. In India it is of especial importance at the present moment, as on the right and speedy soluion of it, hinges the future welfare of the country. The pivot of life is the home and the home is the woman's citadel. She is the presidng genius of the household. People test a nation's civilization from the position wocen occupy in it.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA.

Hindus scriptures show that women were given the highest education in ancient times. They were able to hold their own in philosophical and literary discussion with the most eminent scholars of the time. Gargiya and Maitriya are names well-known for their learning. Women occupied a position of equality with men in every respect. They accompanied their husbands everywhere, sometimes even to the battlefields, and fought by their side, performing deeds of valour. Kekayi, Satyabhama and others are instances in point. Women enjoyed rights of property. Even in the Vedas there is mention of women growing old in their father's houses and claiming their share of the paternal estate. A wife's co-ownership of property was rcognised in that the husband could not make a religious gift without her consent. The legal status of a wife and the equal treatment accorded to her with her with husband is thus defined in law:—

1. If a wife dies, her husband may marry another wife. (Manu, Ch. V. v. 168).

If a husband dies, a wife may marry another husband (Manu, quoted by Madhava and Vidyanatha Dikshta; Parasara Smriti; Narada; Yagnavalkya, quoted by Krishncharya; Agni Purana, Smriti, quoted by Chetti Koneri Acharya and Janardana Bhatta).

2. If a wife becomes fallen by drunkenness or immorality, her husband may marry another. (Manu, Ch. IX., v. 80; Yagnavalkya, page 416, v. 73.)

If a husband becomes fallen, a wife may marry another husband (Manu, quoted by Madhava and several other authorities above mentioned).

3. If a wife be barren, her husband may marry another wife (Manu Ch. IX, v. 81).

If a husband be impotent she may marry another husband (Manu, and several other authorities quoted above).

4. In partcular circumstances, a wife may cease to cohabit with her husband (Manu, Ch. IX v. 79).

5. If a husband deserts his wife, she may marry another (Manu, Ch. IX, v. 76 and several others).

With the political downfall of the Hindus came their social decline, and the legal position of women deteriorated. In the matter of marriage, in matters of inheritance and her position in the family, many of her rights have been taken away from her and her freedom has been restricted.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

Widow re-marriage should become as general as widower remarriage at present is. If marriage is a sacrament, and can be performed only once in life, why is a widower allowed to perform it a second, a third or a fourth time when a widow is not so allowed? A husband is as much subject to the conditions of the sacrament as a wife is. The evils of enforced widowhood are many and widespread; and apart from the great injustice it does to women, it has its repercussions in the entire field of domestic life, and produces most harmful effects on the body politic of the Hindus.

It has also become essential now that full rights of inheritance should be secured to women. If a son gets a share in his patrimony, on what moral or spiritual grounds, can a daughter be refused her share. The natural rights of both are equal. Marriage and transplantation in another family may modify the extent of the right but should not take it away completely. She is also entitled to a share in her husband's property. She becomes by marriage a member of her husband's family and must 'ipso facto' acquire rights of property in that family. I have introduced in the Central Legislature, a bill to give a Hindu widow right to inherit her husband's share in the family property, along with her sons if any. The Bill will secure and strengthen her position in the family is to give her a legally enforcible right to her inheritance. As soon as her right in family property is established to her by law, most of her troubles will be over.

My appeal to you, young men, is to break the bonds of conventon and custom. Fight against evil customs and pernicious practices. Emancipate the women. Cultivate the spirit of self-denial of the Brahman of old, become as fearless and as devoted to duty as the Rajput of medieval times. Remember also that a sound social system is the only basis for a lasting political structure to be raised on it.

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COMING IN A COUPLE OF DAYS.

—:o:—

Renowned spiritual and Medical Healer Swami Raghunath Rai Jee of Multan City will make a short stay in Bombay, at 20—21 Hararwalla Buildings at the Junction of Dadar and Vincent Road, off Tata Mills Dadar. Spiritual and Physical patients can avail themselves of this golden opportunity.

REMOVE THE STIGMA OF BACKWARDNESS.

Mr. Mirza Ali Khan's Advice To Shiahs.

"SWARAJ IS IN SIGHT."

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 26.

The All-India Shiah Conference began its sittings at Allahabad. A large number of delegates and visitors including Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Commissioner of Allahabad, Nawab Muhammad Yusuf and Dr. Jha. Mr. Alikhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates complained that Shiah community were not getting their dues and it was therefore the solemn duty of all true well-wishers of the country to safeguard the interests of all communities.

In supporting the motion that Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University presided at the Conference Mr. Syed Haider Mehdi, Advocate, insisted on getting equal opportunities for work for the good of the country.—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan President of the All-India Shiah Conference in the course of his presidential address after dealing with the aims and objects of the Conference, and referring to the Round Table Conference said:—

If the Round Table Conference takes place as proposed I for one firmly believe that much good will come out of it. To refuse to join it would be to my mind an act of Political folly. Swaraj is in sight and it may came sooner than some expect. The question is: will the Moslems (all the Moslems of India) realise their responsibility, make a spurt and take their proper place in the Councils of the Country or will they lag behind and become hewers of wood and drawers of water. The bell struck some years ago, the caravan has not only started but has gone far ahead and you are still lying in the desert and nothing seems to induce you to make a superhuman effort to save yourselves before you are completely lost in the desert. The plain question is, are you going to take your legitimate place in the life and politics of this country by preparing yourselves for shouldering the responsibilities and performing the duties of the position and attain to that high status which your past history and past connections with this country entitle you or are you going to follow the same policy of sloth which has brought you so low and which will take you more and more down the abyss of ignorance and misery. Pardon me for thus speaking strongly. The Persian poet Nishat says that "when you are speaking to friends you should have regard for the heart not for the language. It is best you should speak out what is r heart." I feel strongly: my language. I desire to your particular attention to a portion of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech recently delivered at Madras in reply to the addresses presented by the Madras Presidency Muslim League of 1908 and 1926 and the Anjumane-Mufid-e-Ahl-e-Islam and the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India which runs as follows:—

"Whatever the future may hold in store for India, it must so far as we can achieve it—be a future in which the just rights and liberties of all communities and all creeds shall be fairly and equitably upheld and as right connote duties, the corollary of this must always be that the rights secured to any community should be the means not merely of benefiting that community but of enabling them to take their allotted part in the wider citizenship of India and make their due contribution to the common Political life of the whole country."

I trust you will take these words seriously to heart and prepare yourselves for discharging your political responsibility by due contribution to the common political life of the whole country.

EDUCATION OF BOYS.

There can be no political advancement in a community without education. Political advancement and education are closely intertwined. What steps have you undertaken to introduce even primary education among all the members of your community?

Look at the injunctions contained in our religion. In my view the injunctions are so strong as to make it compulsory on every Moslem male or female to educate himself or herself. The Prophet prided himself on being the City of knowledge and called Hazrat Ali its gate. "Seek knowledge even unto China." What have you done to educate yourself? What is the percentage of the educated among you? I am unable to speak about these percentages among the Muslims of all India. But I know figures for Bombay. The number of Muslim students in the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency is less than the number of women students of the other communities.

It will also be for the rich to encourage commerce, to start companies, and to become captains of industry. This would afford employment to hundreds of thousands of Moslems and with work and production wealth would come in.

EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

To turn to the education of girls. In this the Moslem girls are lamentably backward.

I am told that in the U. P. even the richest Zamindars make no serious attempt to educate their daughters. This is surely against the spirit and the letter of Islamic law. The Prophet said that "paradise is at the feet of your mothers.' Praise of woman could no further go. How can you advance when one half of your community is sunk in the darkness of ignorance? The goal set before India now is that of Responsible Government. We hear Dominion Status, independence, etc. freely talked about. But with power comes responsibility and how will you be able to discharge your responsibility to your country, to your families, and to yourselves if your women by reason of their utter ignorance are unable to assist you? Put to yourselves this question Could England have won the last war if she had not been helped in winning the war by her men, women and even children? Can you fight with effect if your left arm is cut off? By not educating your girls you are disabling yourselves and ruining your progeny. Educating a girl is to educate a family. Keeping a girl uneducated tenets of Islam, for without knowledge you cannot know God, so said the great Sadi.

I want action and not words. I want self-sacrifice and not a desire to take credit when none is due. look at the strides the Hindus have taken: Look at the Servants of India Society at Poona. Look at the advance which the Moslems made by self-sacrifice and endeavours of a single patriot, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

My next point is that you must resolve to take, and take, concerted action. For, without concerted action there can be no advance. You must also resolve to assist each other, for without assistance you cannot get on.

WAKFS.

You have also done good work in the cause of the preservation and enforcement of Wakfs. But there is still much lea-way to make. There are still many Wakfs that are unknown and the condition of many Muslim endowments throughout India is deplorable. In Bombay there is Wakf Act that has been in force for some years. It has done and is doing much

(Continued on page 6.)

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(DETAIL ON PAGE 5.)

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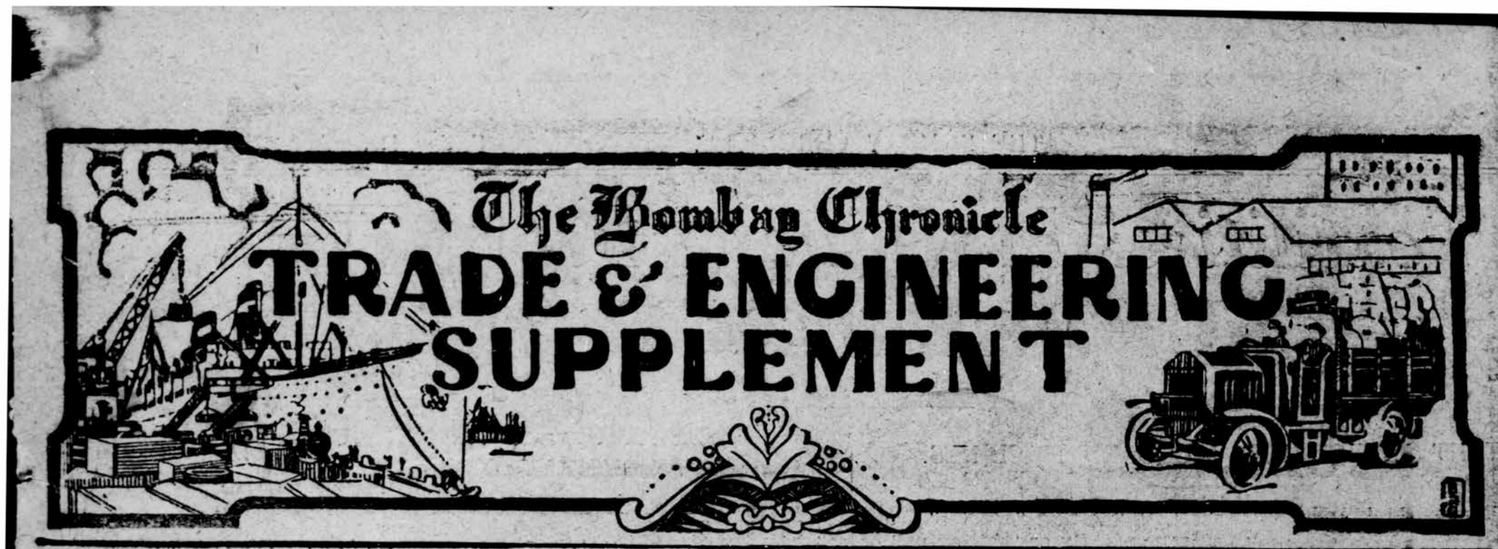

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Trade & Engineering Supplement

(Issued Weekly.)

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IN THIS ISSUE

What Price This Ratio?

Feeding on Government Funds.

Textilities.

Patent Jacquard Motion.

Technical and Trade Literature.

Acetylene in the Building Trades.

State Management of Railways.

Working of Companies.

Radio Flights.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

WHAT PRICE THIS RATIO?

The Finance Member has declined to reconsider the enforced Ratio lest Government's intentions to maintain the statutory obligations be doubted and thus cause insecurity in the market. But, one may ask, did Government maintain these same obligations when the ratio was forced up by starving the country of credit and currency?

* * * *

But at what price is this "Statutory" Ratio being maintained? The last loan was a failure. Money in London costs much, though "the credit of India has never been higher in the world", and now comes a suggestion to borrow in New York.

* * * *

Our own people will not give the money because they have not got it. The currency contractions and exchange manipulations have seen to that. They have no money for their own concerns, much less for Railways and Irrigation Works —the immediate effect of which is to divert funds. The ordinary people prefer early repayment to ultimate prosperity. London houses do ask for a high rate, because they know it is they who control this country's finances and they will ever have their way.

* * * *

FEEDING ON GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

In the meanwhile what has been the fate of Government finances? Since the loan failed they had to borrow by Treasury Bills; and here was the chance for the Exchange Banks to feed fat on Government. They kept their funds low as there was no need for this: they do not anticipate an early trade revival. But they live on minimum adjustable balances, replenished from London by sales of sterling to Government and reinvested by purchase of Bills at attractive rates. If the Bills do not fetch them their profits, off goes the money to London for investment there.

* * * *

HEROIC MEASURES.

Even the "Times of India" has had to remark that "Government seem to take heroic measures to revive exchange". A short resume of the operations for the last few months will explain this. Government offered Bills at a rate of 4 per cent. when the Imperial Bank rate was 5 per cent. and the Bank of England rate 5-1|2 per cent. The Exchange Banks would not buy, but they bought sterling and sent away the money. This weakened the Exchange and Government's remittance was further hampered by low balances and a low exchange. And what was still worse the statutory Ratio was suf-

(Continued on page 8.)

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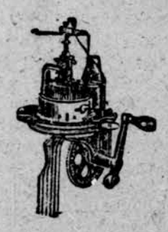
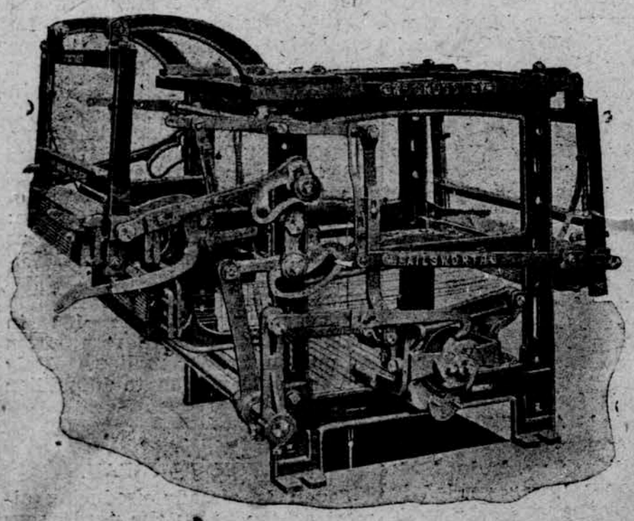

Katrak Hosiery Works
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WM. CROSSLEY,
Makers of all sorts of Jacquard Machines.

600's Automatic Cross-border Machine.
Agents:—**POPATLAL GILDHARLAL & Co.** 59, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

What is Dissolved-Acetylene?

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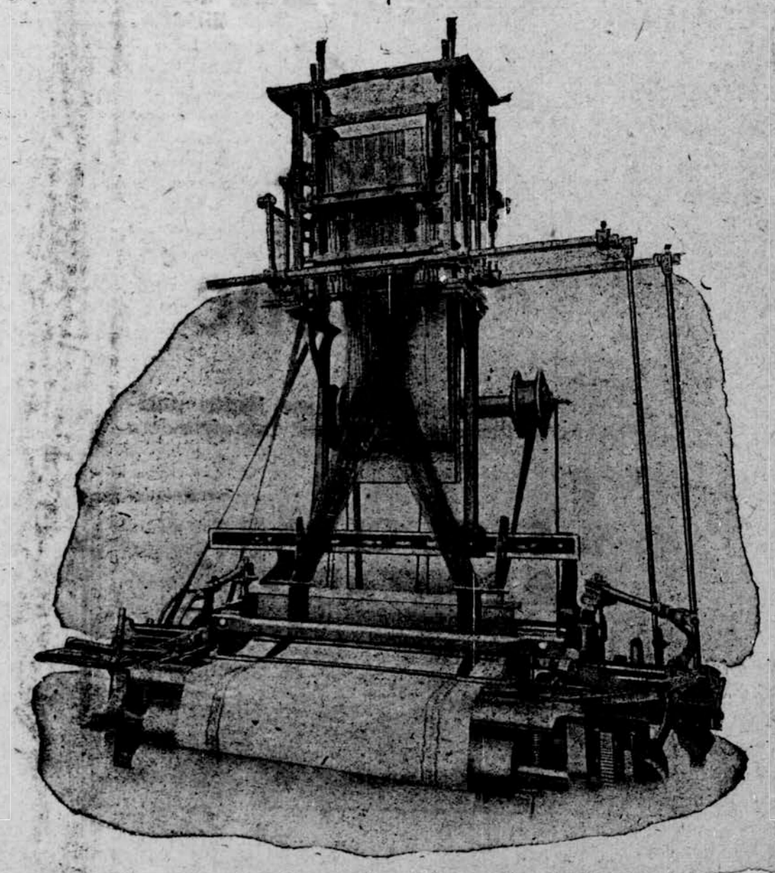
PATENT MOTION FOR JACQUARD MACHINES.

In the Patent Link and Chain Driving Motion for Jecquard Machines as manufactured by Messrs Wm Crossley (A. Beedham & Son) Failsworth, Manchester, the method of lifting the Griffes in one of the most efficient that has yet been placed on the market, there being a large number of successful machines so fitted, working in all Textile centres of the world, including this country.

The Griffes obtain their motion from a single sweep on the loom shoft by a connecting rod to the Jacquard machine shaft. On the machine shaft is an arm coupled by an intermediate link to the Top Griffe, and the Two Griffes are coupled together by means of a chain running over a sprocket wheel on the top plate of the machine. This arangement is duylicated on the orther side of the machine, so as to give even and steady working. It will readily be seen that the weight of the Bottom Griffe coming down in at the same time helps to bring the Top Griffe to its highest point of lift, and that on the next pick or shot, the motion will be reversed, the Top Griffe helping to bring the Bottom Griffe to the top. This balance of the griffes automatically means the saving of a very considerable amount of driving power. For this Driving Motion the following advantages are claimed:—

Absolute minimum of driving power off the loom, due to the balanced character of the griffes, and no vibration of the machine or shaft, thus giving "sweeter" running: simplicity or "gaiting-up" or erecting on the loom, there being only one rod required for lifting the griffes, instead of two Rods with Double Cranks which are required for overhead levers: Adjustable at all conections for faiting-up: fully 70 per cent. of this motion is fitted on the machine at the works, thus saving time and expense at the mill: absolute even shedding of the cloth: less weight on gantries or stands due to the absence of Levers and fittings: more light to the weaver, easy and safe examination of the machine whilst running by the overlooker or fobber, owing to having no obstructions of overhead levers and Cross bars: with this Link and Chain Drive it is quite easy to set the machine 14" to 16" higher than with other makes of Driving Motons, thus enabling longer harnesses from Machine foot to Mail-eye, reducing "angle" to a minimum at the sides of the Comberboard, and giving longer life to the harness, this being a very serious consideration on wide looms.

There is no danger to operatives through swift running chains and sprocket wheels on the loom shaft: no liability of chains stecking: no excessive Griffe spindle and Spindle Bracket wear through the griffes not being lifted in a direct line with the griffe spindles: no "Backlash" in chains and sprockets liable to put the Machine out of time requiring constant adjustment.



A William Crossley Jacquard on Loom for Border Design.

THE NORTHROP AUTOMATIC LOOM.

The British Northrop Loom Company's works at Blackburn were recently visited by the members of the Bacup Textile Society. In this works every latest device is used to save labour and effect accuracy in machining the parts, as well as in their assembly. The machine shop runs continously, and a large range of automatic tools are used there. The Bobbin shop has high speed machines driven by individual electric motors, and among the types of bobbins made are the following:—Northrop pirns, spinning bobbins, warpers bobbins with special ply wood flanges, and a large variety of tubes. In the Show room are a battery of 30 looms, all automatic, weavng a variety of cloths, in two or four colours and a wide range of designs such as velours, terry towellings, jaquard cloths, heavy cotton canvas, circular cloths and sheetings, with yarns from fine silk to coarse flax. Special designs are prepared so as to ensure perfect cloth with a minimum amount of labour.

TIME CLOCKS.

It is a serious complaint in Indian mills that a considerable amount of time is wasted by the workpeople in loitering about: and this in a modern workshop, even though the men be paid on a piece rate, results in large losses of power and time. The overlookers themselves require to be looked after in their futile attempts to check this evil. A simple mechanism, a time clock which can be attached to any machine and then will record the machine's moments of idleness and activity as also its speed will be very useful and should be given a chance in the mills. One of the approved machines are made by the Servis Recorder Co., Ltd., of London, which records the time mechanically and may be applied to any part of a machine and any class of machinery as it only requires a rocking motion to run the pendulum inside the case. It can be fitted direct on to a wheel where the speed is not over 60 revolutions per minute or to a lifting motion or to a rocking shaft. Being automatic in action, it requires no special fittings or connections. It may, for instance, be attached to the feed motion wheel on a card, the lifter quadrant arm of the spinning frame, the faller shaft of a mule, or the letting off motion of a loom.

ADJUSTABLE OIL CAN.

An oil can which may be adjusted to give any amount of oil flow has been placed on the market by Joseph Kaye and Sons Ltd. of Leeds. The oil is released by a thumb button near the handle, and the position of an adjustable screw determines the extent to which this thumb button can be depressed.

"CARRIER-RING" FLEXIBLE COUPLING.

—:o:—

An all metal flexible coupling in which the elastic elements are steel spring bars, which are mounted on a carrier ring, the ring in its turn being freely supported on a spherical extension of one of the coupling bosses, has been introduced by Power Plant Co., Ld. West Drayton, Middlesex, England. The ring can readily accommodate itself to either misalignmen of offset centres or inclination of shafts. The coupling is fully lubricated by grease under pressure, and performs its work silently and with extremely little wear to the working parts.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURE IN TURKESTAN.

A spinning and weaving factory has been already established in the new republic of Turkmenistan (Central Asia) by the exertions of the Soviet. During the first year it will turn out only 3,000,000 meters of cloth. It now employs 600 workers, and possesses 10,000 spindles, as well as 350 Northrop automatic looms made in Soviet works. In five years time it is expected to have 40,000 spindles and 1,500 looms with 2,500 operatives giving an anual output of 35,000,000 meters of cloth.

* * * *

BRITAIN LOSES TO JAPAN

A decline in the imports of cloth from Britain and an increase of those from Japan are the main characteristics of the textile trade of India for the six months April to September last. The total grey goods frm Britain were 247 million yards for the six months just mentioned this year, as against 270 million in 1928 and 373 million in 1927. But during the same period, the imports of Japan have increased as follows: —97 millions in 1927, 94 millions in 1928 and 182 millions in 1929.

In coloured goods the imports from Britain fell to 148 million yards as compared with 188 in 1928. Japan's share rose from 48 million to 78 million. Italy fell from 20 million to 10 million yards.

* * * *

RAYON IN JAPAN.

Japan is already producing almost all the rayon she needs, says a recent report from the British Department of Overseas Trade. The factories can supply all excepting the finer filaments, and the home demand is so keen that there is nothing left for export.

The French cotton i... prises 9,881,000 ...

...ports of ...ovakia dur... 1929 amount... , valued at 3,236,000 ...figures for the whole ...nd 1928 were 170,000 tons ... at 7,800,000 kroner and ...,000 tons worth 7,294,000 kroner respectively.

...ITISH CLOTH IN AMERICA.

...uring the first eight months of 1929 the imports of piecegoods from Britain into the United States have fallen by 5,000,000 square yards below the corresponding figures for 1928. Jute goods fell by 1,000,000 square yards, and silk piecegoods by 40,000,000 square yards. The only increase was in linen, which rose by 1,200,000 square yards.

BRITISH COTTON GOODS EXPORTS.

According to a recent issue of the British Board of Trade Journal, the aggregate exports of cotton piecegoods from Britain in 1913 amounted to 7,075,000,000 linear yards compared with only 3,923,000,000 linear yards in 1926: and 4,189,000,000 linear yards in 1927: and 3,968,000,000 linear yards in 1928. Of this India, China, Japan and South Eastern Asia took 4,370,000,000 in 1913, and 1,964,000,000 in 1926, and 2,014,000,000 in 1927, and only 1,978,000,000 in 1928.

TECHNICAL AND TRADE LITERATURE.

(FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT THE LITERATURE MENTIONED HERE ARE AVAILABLE ON APPLICATION TO THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT".)

CHAIN DRIVES.

A booklet has been recently issued by Morse Chain Co., Ltd., Letchworth, Herts, England, on their standardised and individually suitable chain drives from 1 h.-p. to 60 h.-p. as well as further information relating to installation.

* * * *

ANNUAL COTTON HANDBOOK.

This book, published by Comtelburo, Ltd., London, at 5 s. 3d., contains many new features in its latest issue. Statistics are now given of American cotton cloth production as supplied by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, as also the monthly cotton imports into Antwerp and Ghent, Southern Delivery contracts for future trading in New York, the new Empire and miscellaneous contract at Liverpool, and the interior movements of cotton as supplied by the New York Cotton Exchange. There are, as usual, tabulations of daily receipts of cotton, exports, and quotations in America, these being printed on one page with the opposite page ready ruled for entering the figures of the present year. There are another two hundred pages with all other sorts of data useful to a cotton merchant.

* * * *

COTTON SPINNING NOTES AND CALCULATIONS.

The technical staff of Messrs. Dobson and Barlow, Ltd., have compiled a concise yet perfect handbook containing useful tables and information on cotton spinning, this publication being intended to replace their "Student's Calculation Book" issued some twenty years ago. Notes and tables and other data is given on raw cotton, spinning, doubling, gassing, reeling, as also silver weights, counts, traverse tables, productions, and rope, belt and chain driving, geometrical and trigonometrical formulae, as also a small section on rayon machinery.

* * * *

STEAM TURBINES.

The operation and construction of steam turbines of the horizontal type for stationary plants and advice on the selection of the proper ons and their application is dealt with in a recent booklet of the Gargoyle series issued by the Vacuum Oil Company.

* * * *

DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

The merits of the two stroke cycle engine as compared with the four-stroke cycle engine are discussed in a catalogue issued by Petters, Ltd,, detailing their atomic diesel stationary type engines and also giving a technical description of its various parts.

* * * *

BATTERY PLATES.

A new series of Tungstone batteries fitted with high pressure machine die-cast plates are described in a booklet issued by Tungstone Accumulator Co., Ltd., St. Brides House, London, E. C. 4.

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ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

Squirrel cage motors, iron clad oil-immersed thermal circuit breakers and D. C. starting rheostats are described in three of the recently issued leaflets of the British Thomson-Houston Company.

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COTTON WASTE MACHINERY.

A new and revised edition of a catalogue on cotton waste machinery is issued by John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd. Illustrations and diagrams are included to make up a complete account.

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INDUSTRY AND THE TURBINE.

Illustrations and descriptions of some of their recent productions of steam turbines for industrial drives are given in a booklet just issued by Rick, Hargreaves and Co., Ltd.

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PRINTING MACHINERY.

Materials and machines for printing and allied trades are dealt with in a catalogue despatched by F. W. Woolworth and Co., printers and boatmakers' engineers.

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CONSTRUCTIONS.

Typical examples of Rowell's iron work and other specialities are described and illustrated in a pamphlet issued by David Rowell and Co., Ltd. They cover stairs, spiral staircases, fences, roofing, chimneys, pavilions, etc.

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MOULDERS AND CASTERS.

Details including casting and metal-thinning machinery is shown in a series of leaflets sent us by W. J. Light and Co., Ltd. The savings effected by using this machinery are explained fully.

* * *

CARBON PAPER.

Leaflets on carbon paper and a good set of samples have reached us from Gunther Wagner, the well-known manufacturers of Pelican typewriter ribbons and carbon papers. The makers offer to send the same to others who may ask for them.

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MACHINE TOOLS.

A sale price list of new machine tools of their own make has been issued by Scott Machine Tool Corp. Co. They have also a large number of reconditioned machine tools as well.

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STEEL OFFICE EQUIPMENT.

An abridged list has been sent to us of the Stolzenburg specialties by the Stolzenberg Patent File Co., Ltd. They make flat files, cabinets, transfer boxes, trays, paper, pads, and solid steel cash boxes and safes.

* * *

THE GUILLOTINE.

A rapid type of guillotine for the printing trade is described in a leaflet sent us by Johne-Werke Aktien Gesselschaft. The machine has a shear in addition to the diagonal cutting motion.

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PRINTING MACHINES.

A series of leaflets on Printing machinery has been received from Practical Machines Co. (A. T. Gadsby), Ltd. They seem to specialise in cutting, folding and binding machines.

* * *

STEEL FILING.

Steel filing cabinets for all purposes are illustrated and described in a large sheet sent to us by Harris and Sheldon, Ltd., and also Joseph Sankey and Son, Ltd. Their manufacturers are known as Sankey-Sheldon.

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CABLES, METERS, SWITCHES.

British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prsescot, have issued a new folder, P. F. 60, on single phase meters; and another new folder, P. F. 61, on ebonite sheathed cables. P. 183 is their new publication on "mistake proof" switch cut outs.

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PUMPS.

Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd. have issued an illustrated booklet entitled "Water Control by Pumping". Some brief particulars of pumps for special purposes, as for instance for the pumping of bleached liquor, are included.

COAL METERS.

Lea Recorder Co., Ltd., Manchester, have issued an illustrated book-let on the Les "Cubi-Meter" for measuring coal and other materials in bulk.

BOMBAY BUSINESSMEN.

Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas, is the newly elected President of the Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay.

Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas first occupied this position when the Association was started. He belongs to the well-known firm of Messrs. Narsey Knatow, a name of very old standing in the Bombay Grain and Seeds market, this firm being the pioneer in establishing connections with foreign shippers as Mucadams and Brokers in this line. Mr. Gordhandas is thus connected with the Grain and Seeds Trade from his young age and is taking a keen interest in its development. He is also connected with various other famil concerns of Messrs. Narsey Khatow.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi of Messrs. R Ratilal and Co. is the recently retired president of the Seeds Traders' Association of Bombay.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi has been for the last several years prominently connected with the Seeds Trade in Bombay. He has been making great efforts to organise the Seeds Trade of Bombay, and attract Indian talent and capital to this field of Commerce, which is, with a few exceptions, largely in foreign hands. Mr. Gandhi has been successively the Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Seeds Traders' Association, and still represents that body, on the Council of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. He has also recently made an extensive tour to study the Trade conditions in Europe.

Mr. Gordhandas Jamnadas.

MR. Ratilal M. Gandhi.

WHY DOES BRIBERY PROSPER?

The following notes from the editorial columns of "Property Market" are instructive reading:—

"H, E. the Governor certainly hit the nail squarely on the head when he said in a recent speech in Sind, when Hyderabad Zemindars complained of malpractices among Government subordinates, "It takes two to make a corrupt official" and H. E. continued, "the only way in which you help Government in this matter, in which they are actually anxious to help you, is by rigorously setting your faces against the offering of bribes of any kind and so creating that public opinion which will ultimately make such malpractices impossible"! Will this ever be done? Wearily do I answer that it seems impossible to hope for such a thing, for the damnable system is so widely spread and so widely practised by every caste and creed in the Presidency, that it is looked upon as an ordinary, a very ordinary thing. I speak with much feeling in that bribes galore were suggested to me in a more or less delicate manner (more often less!!) when I was a government official, and hardly a "subordinate" one either. Now that I practise privately, it is appallingly common to have people unblushingly offer to provide one with money wherewith to "grease the palms" of officials of all kinds —so, in fact, could it be as a part of the estimated bill of costs.

"Now look into it, and agree with me how really foolish it is?

A TWO EDGED SWORD.

"Suppose the man who originally started this bribing business did succeed in getting an advantage, the bribed official looks for similar payment when another bit of business comes along .. and eventually becomes a sort of super tax calmly expected. Not only this, but work which would have been, and in all conscience should have been done by an official as a matter of ordinary duty will not be done at all unless the bribe is forthcoming or, if done, it will be abnormally delayed.

"Then there comes competition among the bribers, and bids for the official's favour become higher until one frequently has two people bidding one against the other, the official becoming more and more importunate as the demands for his favours increase. It needs a No Bribery League but who is going to be the one to start it, and who will join as members? I don't anticipate any rush of candidates. My experience has made me a confirmed sceptic. Meanwhile the men who like themselves is outpaced in the bribery race will let out a plaintive wail from time to time, and there it stands."

MOTORING

A YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT.

On Tuesday, December 4th, 1928, General Motors India Ltd., opened their Assembly Plant at Sewri, Bombay. Hundreds of distinguished people were present at the opening, many of them men familiar for years with motor progress in this country. But few of them can have imagined the change which the coming of General Motors would, in a few short months, effect in the motoring situation here. To-day the great godowns, which, but a little while ago, were storage sheds stacked high with goods, house a factory as modern and progressive as any to be found in the great industrial nations of the west. This formerly [illegible] centre of Bombay has become a centre of almost ceaseless activity, drawing its supplies from the ceaselessly arriving steamers in the neighbouring docks, sending out a steady stream of cars by rail and sea to every part of India, Burma and Ceylon.

In the first ten months after the opening in the plant over twelve thousand cars and trucks were assembled and sold by General Motors India Ltd., and of these more than ten thousand were assembled at Bombay. Of the ever-popular Chevrolet cars and trucks alone more than 7,000 were sold in this period and the total General Motors sale represents almost 50 per cent. of the average sale per annum of all cars and trucks distributed in this region in the last five years. Of the 103,000 cars and trucks now on the roads of India, Burma and Ceylon more than 50,000 are products of General Motors.

Nor has this activity ceased with selling of the product. The policy which has made General Motors the largest car organisation in the world is based on the belief that the lasting satisfaction of the buyer is the real object of any business. So since even the best of cars sooner or later may need service, General Motors India Limited has set up an organisation of more than 450 dealer and sub-dealer service points for the benefit of owners of General Motors cars and trucks.

The work of these dealers and sub-dealers, apart from selling cars, is to provide service and spare parts. To help them to do the formr General Motors India Ltd., conduct Service Training Schools for mechanics and foremen at Bombay as well as travelling schools which tour the mofussil. In this way the standard of service is being raised and the motorist assured of expert help wherever he may need it.

Spare parts are provided directly to dealers from the godowns at

G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India Ltd.

Bombay where 20,000 different kinds of parts—which a total value of Rs. 12 lakhs are kept always available. More than Rs. 14 lakhs of parts were distributed by the Parts Department in the ten months here referred to.

The organisation of the works is equally effective. Experience has proved that Indian workmanship is particularly satisfactory in many phases of car manufacture and is in many ways superior to imported work. Every car in the huge main line production shed is checked with utmost care at every stage of assembly and is subjected to no less than 40 separate tests before it is allowed to be run around the test track, after which it receives the final O. K. upon which General Motors official guarantee is issued. General Motors cars ran more than eight thousand miles on this test track in the ten months January-October 1929.

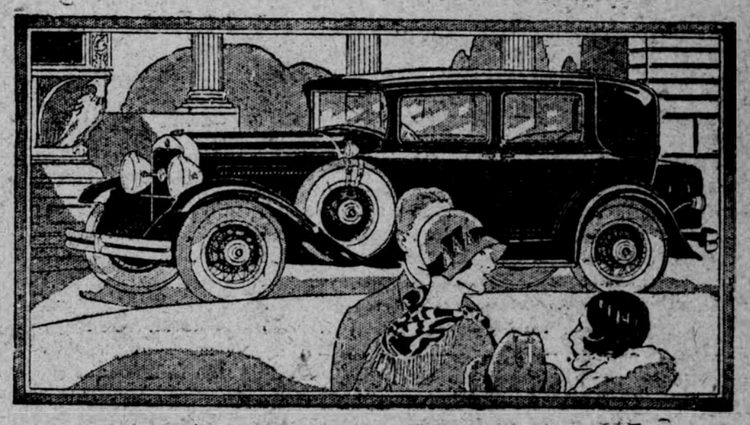
In 1929 General Motors India Ltd., employed over 1,400 men and paid wages more than Rs. 20 lakhs. Over Rs. 25,00,000 was paid in Customs duties, railing and sea freights amounted to Rs. 6,00,000 and a further Rs. 6,00,000 was paid in freight by General Motors dealers. Add to this postal and cable charges, income-tax, building and land expenses and local purchases of machinery and equipment and it is easy to see that General Motors India Ltd., provides direct employment and prosperity for thousands. In addition to this it gives aid to the general progress of the country by the provision of efficient transport, which leading thinkers of all parties regard as the prime requisite in the development of India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE MOTOR IN DARKEST AFRICA.

The severe tests to which the modern automobile is often subjected and the strange roles it is frequently called upon to play, are illustrated by the achievement of a Studebaker motor car which recently carried a party of American mining engineers on a pioneering hunt for diamonds among the cannibal tribes of Central Africa. The car was instrumental in saving the lives of its occupants and in contributing to the subsequent success of the venture.

It was into a section of "darkest Africa" that the American engineers working South of the Luembo river were ordered to prospect for new diamond concessions. In the Bakete country was reached. A cautious advance failed to disclose any Baketes. In this territory, where others had been massacred by cannibals, there was not the slightest indication of human habitation.

The strange sight of a steel monster had utterly demoralized the natives, who, accustomed to meet the enemy with dash and courage, were at a loss to know what to make of this new invader. They apparently feared that some dreadful beast had descended upon them to take toll of their numbers. In a couple of hours, the Baketes crept forward cautiously and surrounded the car. They watched the native servant fill the radiator and add gasoline. An aged inhabitant crept forward and touched the car. His finger pressed the horn and the "beast" let out a roar, sending the savage scurrying back to his companions. Soon the entire camp was around the Studebaker claping their hands, trying in every conceivable way to impress it with their friendliness.



A STUDEBAKER CAR.

What might have been gained only at the expense of much bloodshed was won in an hour by an automobile with a flair for impressing cannibals with the proper amount of respect. Under such excellent auspices, negotiations with the natives were soon under way and the diamond hunting venture was carried to a successful conclusion.

making preparations for their invasion of the Bakete country, the Americans encountered great difficulty in persuading any natives to accompany them. They feared they would be the main course of a Bakete jungle feast.

An old Studebaker car which had already covered 30,000 miles on trips around the workinfs was used. In spite of dire warnings that penetration of the Bakete country was the height of folly, the expedition started out. There were no roads and the character of the country varied from dense jungle along the rivers to open hilly stretches covered by lush growth of grass and shrubs.

The first fifty miles took the party to the end of even a semblance of road. The second day,

THE CARE OF INKS AND ROLLERS.

"A FEW DONT'S" FOR THE PRINTER.

Do not leave the lid off a tin of printing ink, otherwise dust, grit and fluff from the paper will become mixed with it, and this mixture will certainly not help towards easy working on the machine and a god printed result.

Do not, for the same reason, leave ink on the rollers overnight, if you can possibly avoid it. The time taken in washing up at the end of the day will be found to be well worth while.

Do not use an ink on a certain class of paper that has been supplied by the ink maker for printing on a totally different class of stock. An ink that has been made to dry by penetration for instance, cannot be expected to dry satisfactorily on a paper that does not allow of any penetration, such as art paper.

Do not reduce an ink and then expect it to have the same tinctorial strength as when received from the ink maker.

Do not, under any circumstances, tamper with an ink that the maker specifies must be used "straight from the tin." If you do, you are certain to experience trouble in printing, which will cause a "hold-up" in the press-room.

Do not put newly covered glue composition rollers on the press immediately they are received from the casters. Give them time to age.

Do not, when sending rollers for re-clothing, ask for their return "in a couple of days, as the press is standing idle," if you can possibly avoid it. The roller maker will certainly do all he can to help you out by speeding up delivery, but he does not like "rush" jobs any more than you do.

Do not have rollers covered with a "cheap" composition if you require them to do "quality" printing. It will pay you to specify a reliable make, even if the initial outlay 'is' a little more.

Do not leave rollers lying about the press-room, otherwise there will be a risk of them being damaged or picking up particles of grit from the floor, which will spoil their printing surface and render them unfit for good work.

Do not keep old rollers in the pressroom when they are no longer fit for use. Send them for re-clothing straight away, and thus prevent the risk of delay later on.

Do not allow ink to dry hard on your rolers, as this also has adverse effect on their printing surface, and moreover shortens their life considerably.

Do not forget that every reputable ink maker and roller maker is always prepared to co-operate with you with a view to helping you to obtain the best results from both ink and rollers.

—"Print and Progress."

ACETYLENE IN THE BUILDING TRADES.

Although the Building and Contracting Trades incorporate the practice of many branches of Engineering work, some of them vastly diverse in character, a considerable number have this in common, that, either as a prime factor or as an auxiliary, they find a use for Acetylene in the various operations which their requirements demand. For Acetylene is, of all industrial gases, by far the most versatile; and therefore the Dissolved Acetylene equipment marketed in India by Allen Liversidge (India) Ltd., Bombay has been becoming widely popular.

The following notes briefly describe some of the applications of Acetylene in Building and Contracting work. Other uses will doubtless occur to many readers with a knowledge of the trades' requirements, for the applications of Acetylene are so many and so varied, and new uses are so constantly being found for its economical and convenient employment, that it is impossible to cover the whole field in a single article.

METAL-CUTTING.

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Acetylene may be used for Cutting steel to required lengths in position, removing excess lengths, tips of flanges and plates, bolt-holes, removing waste ends of concrete reinforcements, and cutting steel or cast-iron gas or water mains, and cutting cast-iron columns in demolition work.

The process is also of paramount importance in the cutting of cast-iron tubes in drainage and sewage works, and of water or gas mains. For all such purposes the use of Dissolved Acetylene is especially recommended. A portable plant is essential; Oxy-Dissolved Acetylene Cutting equipment is extremely portable. The gas is always ready for use and when one job is completed it may be turned off, the plant carried upon the trolley to the next place of work, and operations immediately recommenced, without any delay beyond the few seconds required to turn on the Acetylene and Oxygen, light up and adjust the flame at the blowpipe tip. Is is scarcely necessary to add that the speed at which the actual cutting operation is performed by the Oxy-Acetylene process upon sheet steel, girders or tubes, is so very greatly in excess of that attained by the old fashioned hack-saw as to make any comparison overwhelmingly in favour of the former.

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WELDING.

Another use for Acetylene is in the Welding of brackets and bracing plates of steel girders; Repairs to cranes, constructional machinery, bogey trucks, &c. Jointing of casings and shafts used in ventilating and heating apparatus; Repairs to water tanks and boilers; Seaming up of sheet iron flues; and Welding of steel tie-bars in reinforced concrete.

For such purposes Dissolved Acetylene is recommended where the work has to be done upon structures in position, on account of the portability and convenience of the cylinders in which the gas is stored ready for service. Dissolved Acetylene Equipment possesses the additional advantage that, by changing over the welding blowpipe for another suited to the particular operation to be performed, a complete Air-Acetylene Equipment is immediately to hand for Brazing, Soldering Cable-jointing, or the removal of paint as explained below. Once Oxy-Dissolved Acetylene Equipment is in the possession of the user all that is required to make the change to apparatus suitable for these purposes is a set of inexpensive Air-Acetylene blowpipes, a wide range of which is supplied to suit all classes of Air-Acetylene work under the various categories named above.

BRAZING, SOLDERING AND PLUMBING WORK.

—:o:—

Jointing in lead, zinc and copper sheets, Leadburning for roofing, and General Plumbing work are other uses for this equipment.

As explained above, an Air-Acetylene Blowpipe to meet the [illegible] for all these, and a cylinder of Dissolved Acetylene with its regulator, tubing, etc., is all the equipment required, and [illegible] (as in most cases) Oxy-Acetylene apparatus for Welding and Metal-Cutting is already present, a change over for plumbing work may be very quickly and effectively made. As much of this plumbing work is done in the interior of newly erected buildings, the complete safety of Dissolved Acetylene Cylinders, from which no gas can possibly escape except by the deliberate turning of the valve, is an additional recommendation of its use.

PAINTBURNING.

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In removing paint from iron, wood or stone surfaces, the recent introduction of the Air-Acetylene Paintburning Blow-pipe has effected something like a revolution. It is almost incredibly fast in operation and as a time-saver alone has been found to reduce costs incurred by the old style of benzol or paraffin blowlamp by over 50 per cent.

The convenience of gas stored at the service of the operator in portable Cylinders is manifest, while it embodies an immensely healthier method of work than that of any blowlamp. As an example of the efficiency of the Air-Acetylene Paintburning Blowpipe, it is possible to strip a standard deal door, including panels and rebates, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 8 in. in 25 minutes. A London architect who saw this done remaked that it surpassed anything he had seen in speed, finish and facility of operation.

TEMPORARY LIGHTING.

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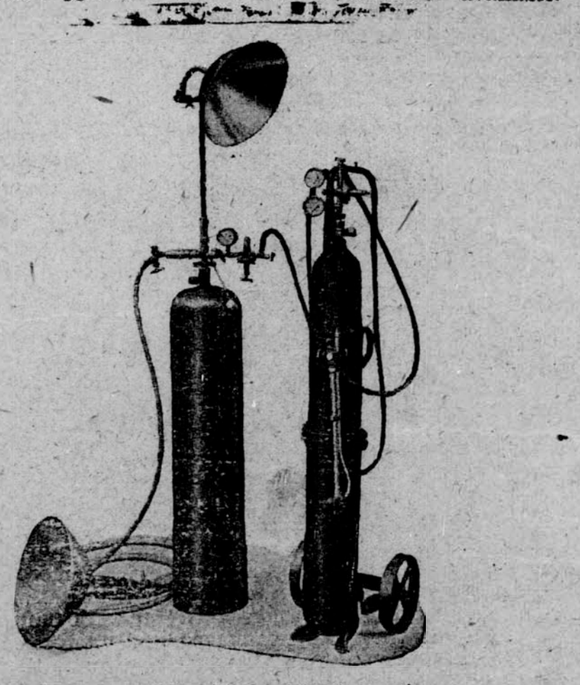
The use of A-L "Imperial Lights" and A-L "Dalights" by builders and contractors eliminates the trouble and expense involved by the temporary erection, on the site of the work, of electrical plant, and the necessary complicated wiring systems. These portable lights are supplied in all sizes to suit every requirement. A-L "Imperial Lights," which are fitted with special reflectors, are recommended where a long concentrated beam of light is required, and are therefore especially suitable for outdoor use. They are the well-known self-generating Acetylene flare-lights which have been used by constructional engineers, dockyard companies and the like all over the world for many years.

A-L "Da-lights," which consist of a cylinder of Dissolved Acetylene to which is fitted a burner and (when required) a reflector, are recommended for interior use and where a widely diffused light is needed. They possess the advantages of all Dissolved Acetylene apparatus in that the gas they contain is stored under pressure always ready for use, and they can be lit and extinguished in a moment by merely turning the valve. It is impossible for gas to escape from them except by the deliberate intention of the operator, and their complete safety is therefore a recommendation additional to their convenience and portability for the illumination required for interior structural operations. A great variety of Acetylene Hand-lamps such as are used by plasterers, woodmakers, glaziers, ornamental paviers, stonemakers, plumbers, sanitary engineers, etc., are also available.



Combined Portable Flare—Light and Welding set.

BLIND FLIGHTS WITH THE AID OF RADIO.

THE RADIO-COMPASS BECOMES A PERFECT RADIO-PILOT.

(CONTRIBUTED BY PHILIPS RADIO PRESS SERVICE).

Professional papers state that in the United States satisfactory results were obtained in improving radio navigation systems for aeroplanes to such an extent that it was found possible to make successful blind flights, relying entirely on the instruments used.

September 24th lieutenant Doolittle, after flying about 15 miles, landed safely at the starting point.

The cockpit was entirely covered over so that the pilot could not look about him in order to use his bearings.

As a precautionary measure he was accompanied by a second pilot and to steer in case of emergency.

The principal instruments which made it possible to obtain the excellent result were: a Sperry gyroscopic compass, a very sensitive altimeter, an artificial horizon apparatus and a special radio receiver.

HOW THE RADIO SYSTEM WORKS.

In this system we distinguish the following parts, viz. the transmitters, the receiving-set and the indicator.

The transmitters are connected to an aerial system consisting of two frame aerials mounted perpendicularly upon each other. A frame aerial is known to have a sharp directional effect not only as regards reception but also when used as a transmitting aerial.

By this system of two directive aerials mounted perpendicularly upon each other a rotation diagram, who was in a position to start is obtained, consisting of two 8-shaped figures standing perpendicularly upon each other.

One frame aerial is now fed by a transmitter on which a tone of 85 cycles is modulated and the other frame aerial by a transmitter with a modulation of 65 cycles per second.

The loudest signal is received on a frame transmitting aerial when the receiver is situated in the same plane as the frame.

Thus an aeroplane describing a circle round the transmitting apparatus as centre will successively pass a zone, in which a strong 85-period signal is received and the 65 period signal is weak, then the 85 tone decreases, the 65 tone increases until a zone is reached where both tones are of equal intensity.

Then the 85-tone signal decreases in strength until the 65-tone has reached its maximum for the four-sectors of the circle.

In this way 4 silent lines are obtained, in which both signals are of equal intensity.

These zones as shown by diagram form a cross, which turned at an angle of 45° in relation to the horizontal axes of the frame aerial system.

The receiving-set used was a standard aviation receiver of the Bureau of Standards.

For the experiments with radio beacons a vertical bar about [illegible] feet in length was used as receiving aerial in order to avoid directional effects.

The receiver permanently tuned to the radio beacon, is connected to the indicator, which is of an ingenious construction based on the principle also applied to frequency-metres.

In the indicator we find two small steel tongues, on one end of which there is a white disc which can be viewed through a small window. Both tongues are close to a frequency of 85 cycles per second, the other to a frequency of 65 cycles.

Under the tongues are small electro-magnets which are connected to the receiving-set. Now if the electro magnets are excited by an a. c. current e.g. of 85 periods, only the tongue that is tuned to 85 periods will vibrate and so the white indicator disc will become visible as a broad grey band.

It will now be understood how the whole thing works. If the aeroplane is in one of the zones of equal intensity and flying straight towards the landing-ground both tongues will vibrate with equal deviation.

If the aeroplane bears too much to the left, the vibrations of the left tongue will be the stronger and if it bears too much to the right, the vibrations of the right tongue will be the stronger.

By observing this indicator it is possible to steer an accurate course to the aerodrome. A special feature is that if the aeroplane is flying right over the transmitting-aerial, no signal is received.

An additional advantage of the resonance principle applied to this indicator is that the accuracy of indication is not affected by radio-interference of any kind.

If further experiments with this system prove its serviceability, it may be expected that the problem of "flying through fog and darkness" will be solved thereby.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

The results of the operation of Indian Railways during 1928-29 are now available in the Preliminary Abstract of Statistics issued by the Railway Board and it is gratifying to note that the return on the total capital at charge continues to be satisfactory, although a quarter of a per cent. less than that of last year. The return of 5.30 per cent. on capital appears at first sight to be very modest. But if it is understood that this is not a "dividend" in the commercial sense of the term and that ample allowances have been made for the depreciation of assets, there should be no hesitation in accepting it as very fair. A substantial portion of the Capital at charge has been raised at rates of interest varying from 3 to 4 per cent. and even if a moiety of this were considered as debenture Capital at say, 3-1|2 per cent., the dividend on the "ordinary shares" might be anywhere between 8 and 12 per cent.

The best showing in results of operation is made again by the Bengal and North-Western Railway which has yielded a return of 10.35 per cent. on Capital outlay. A return of 11.43 per cent, last year allowed of a divident being declared on the ordinary shares of the Company of over 18 per cent. —easily the best amongst those of the railways of the world, and the shareholders will no doubt face with equanimity the chances of obtaining this year a dividend of possibly only 16 per cent! The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, which comes second, has registered an improvement over last year and the percentage of its net earnings on the total capital at charge is 9.46 per cent, for the Broad Gauge and 9.41 per cent. for the Meter Gauge. The third in rank is the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway worked as a single undertaking with the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which yields a return of 8.03 per cent.

The highest returns on the Capital at charge are thus registered by Railways not only managed by Companies, but owned by them. This is perhaps natural, as the volume of expenditure incurred on the maintenance and repairs of the line and the amount either set aside from the year's revenues against depreciation of assets or actually spent in their replacement and renewal determines to an important degree, the rate of return. A private Company threatened with the imminent possibility of being bought by Government under the optional purchase clause which is usually a feature of its charter, would necessarily pay more attention to the immediate results of railway working than to sound finance, and would leave to the purchaser the task of habilitating the line and equipment. There have been strong and very persistent rumours of the Government of India exercising their option as regards the purchase of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railways next year, and it is known that Sir Frederick Gauntlett, till lately the Auditor-General in India, has been commissioned by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government to consider the financial aspects of the latter acquiring the private Railway now working under the guarantee of the State a few years prior to the date when it could be acquired under terms of the Contract with the Railway.

The blue riband of achievement is easily earned by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a State-owned Railway worked by a Company. Its gross earnings have increased by more than half a crore of rupees and its working expenses reduced by about the same figure, with the result that the Company has been able to earn 8.22 per cent. on the Capital at charge, thus registering the largest improvement of the year, viz., 1.85 per cent., over that of last year. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway comes next with its 7.2 per cent. and the South Indian Railway third with 6.87 per cent, both of them having improved upon their own results of the previous year. 'Per contra' by far the worst achievement of the year is that of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway which has yielded a return of 3.32 per cent. The reason for this extraordinary variation in results of Company-managed State Railways can be easily explained. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has reaped the first benefits of the new Trans-Indian link between Northern and Southern India via Khazipet and Balharshah, and has had a much smaller amount of money locked up during the last few years in new Capital works; it might also be stated that it has not been as generous in the matter of passenger fares and facilities as the other railways and its labour costs are generally lower than those of the railways of Northern and Western India. Due praise should also be given to the influence exercised by the Chief Auditor and Accountant of the Railway who has made for himself a name for skilful, if somewhat conservative, finance. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway, on the contrary has made a bad showing for precisely the contrary reasons. Enormous amounts have been spent on schemes of renewals and replacements of Permanant-Way and the strengthening of bridges which have swelled its working expenses, and large expenditure has been incurred during the last few years on new lines which have yet to yield the results of Railway operation. Losses on account of floods and adjustments due to other causes have been heavy and no amount of skill on the part of the administration could have led to a different conclusion.

The State-managed Railways are as usual at the bottom of the page, the best return being recorded again by the East Indian Railway with its 5.79 per cent., and the worst by the North-Western Railway wih its 4.66 per cent. It has often been suggested that the poorer return from these railways is due to the fact of their being managed by the State. Nothing, however, can be farther from the truth, and it is a fairly simple matter to prove this. For one thing, the State-managed Railways debit themselves with charges for depreciation annually which are much more than the expenditure incurred in renewals and replacements, while the Company-managed and purely Private Railways do not. Even more important is the state of repair in which the Permanent-Way, Rolling-stock and other assets are maintained by the State, and the facilities and concessions provided to the travelling public. The amenities of travel in the Punjab Mail of the East Indian Railway or the Frontier Express of the North-Western Railway cannot be compared with those provided by the best services on any Company-managed Railway. The fares per passenger mile and the rates per ton mile are much lower on the State-managed Railways than on the other Railways, partly owing to the longer hauls and partly to the lower rates and fares. Thus with a lower scale of earnings and a higher scale of expenditure, the returns of Railway operation must be lower on the State-managed Railways than on the Company-managed Railways.

It will be seen from the foregoing how futile it is, to compare the respective advantages of railway operation by the State and by Companies on the basis of the rates of return on Capital invested. Taken as a whole State-owned Railways have yielded a net cash return, after meeting all expenses other than interest charges, etc., of 37-1|2 crores of rupees. After paying a little more than a crore and a half to Railway Companies as their share of Surplus Profits. and meeting interest charges of a little over 29 crores, the State is left with a net cash balance of over six, and a half crores as against the ten crores of last year, and the seven crores of the year previous. The contribution to General Revenues under the Assembly's Convention of 1924 which is based on the financial results of the penultimate year was six crores thirty lakhs last year and will be not less than six crores this year, allowing for the fact that there will be no surplus in excess of three crores from the current year's net receipts. In other words, there will be little or nothing credited to the Railway Reserve Fund this year, and it will be difficult to argue hereafter that the scale of rates and fares charged by Indian Railways is unreasonably high.—"Capital."

PROTECTION FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY IN AMERICA.

DUTY HIGHER THAN VALUE.

To what extent the United States protects her industries is shown by the following extract from "The Ice Cream Review":—

Of particular interest to ice cream manufacturers is the present sugar situation. The Senate committee has reduced the rate of duty on world sugar from three cents per pound in the House bill to 2.75, which with the 20 per cent preferential makes the rate on Cuban sugar 2.20.

The present price of Cuban sugar in New York harbor, cost and freight included but before payment of duty, is about two cents per pound. The proposed duty therefore is more than the import value of the sugar, which certainly is an extraordinary tax for the government to levy upon a common article of food.

This is the statement made in the September letter on economic conditions and government finance issued by the National City Bank of New York.

The beet sugar industry urges that even this levy is not high enough to make beet sugar production in this country profitable, a contention which may be accepted as proof in itself that the industry is unsuited to this country. A member of the senate committee, defending the action of the committee, says that there is reason to believe that the industry may be developed to completely supply the needs of the country. Nobody questions this; the objection is to the cost of doing so.

IS COST JUSTIFIED?

The sole question is whether the object is worth what it is proved to the people of both the United States and Cuba.

There is no expectation or promise that the sugar supply of the United States ever can be obtained within the country as cheaply as it can be obtained in Cuba and other countries around the Caribbean; and in the second place, although Cuba is not a part of the United States politically it naturally belongs to the same economic system. That is to say, the United States can pay for the products of Cuba in trade, practically as though Cuba was a part of the same political system. Moreover, treaty obligations exis between the United States and Cuba which impose solemn obligations upon both countries and make the relations between them more intimate than those existinng between either one and any other country.

HEAVY COST TO USERS.

The beet sugar industry is claiming a rate of duty sufficiently high to make the industry generally profitable. which means high enough to continue its development and eventually shut Cuban sugar out of this market. Impartial authorities have calculated that on the basis of present consumption this would mean a levy of approximately dol. 400,000,000 per year upon the sugar consumers of this country, and as sugar consumption will increase with the growth of population, the annual levy will increase. If this vast sum would inure to the benefit of the sugar producers, whatever other objection might be raised at least it could be said that no economic loss would result, inasmuch as one group of our people would receive as much as the other group lost.

The worst of this proposition is that the extra cost to consumers will mean little or no gain to anybody. All of this levy is said to be necessary to induce the farmers to raise sugar beets instead of other crops and capital to go into sugar mills instead of into other investments. Thus producers will receive little or no more than they may get from other farming operations or investments. The extra cost to consumers will represent practically a net loss to the country; land, labour, capital and labour to other industry economically unfortunate.

INDUSTRY IS UNSOUND.

Testimony submitted to show that even at the high sugar tariff now demanded by domestic supply will cover only 25 per cent. of the whole need of the country would be so employed. The industry, however, does not possess the element of enlargement of profit to justify the enormous original cost which the improvement would entail upon the country.

Much is said of the value of beet sugar as a crop rotation, but it has been proved beyond question that sugar beets every fifteen years was generally accepted as true, country it would result in an annual production of 1,500,000 tons of sugar, or about twenty times this country's present requirements. By no calculation, it is said, this industry be more an important factor in the agriculture of the United States.

The fact is that beet sugar development has been unsound ever since its spread from the Mountain States of the west, where it had some economic basis as a means of supplying local consumption a long distance from the Atlantic coast. The more capital is invested in the industry the more serious will be the problem of what to do about it. The tax necessary to maintain it will have less and less justification as the revenues from it decline, and will always be oppressive and unpopular.

For this reason the investments induced by the policy always will be on a precarious basis, dependent upon election results. There never will be a better time than now to consider all that is involved in a further expansion of the industry.

THE WORKING OF COMPANIES.

THE ASSURE VEERJI MILLS, LTD.

The report and accounts of the Assur Veerji Mills, Ltd., for the year ended 30th June, 1929 show a net loss of Rs. 1,25,039. The company's property has been insured for Rs. 48,76,600 against fire and riots and the fixed charges for Rs. 2,00,000. The agents have waived voluntarily their right to a [illegible] mission of Rs. 20,000.

The balance sheet of the company may be anylysed as follows:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	13,24,000
Debentures	15,00,000
Secured Loans	8,64,000
Unsecured Loans	20,14,00
Deposits without interest from members of agency firm	13,51,000
Other liabilities	3,34,000

There is also a contingent liability of Rs. 5,18,000 on preference shares.

ASSETS

	Rs.
Land and Building	18,46,000
Machinery and Fittings.	37,88,000
Stores	76,000
Stock-in-Trade	13,78,000
Debts and Advances	45,000
Cash	10,000
Loss Account	2,45,000

The Profit and Loss Account is shown as follows:

EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Cotton	13,37,000
Dyeing Charges	95,000
Stores and Power	2,65,000
Salaries and Wages	5,51,000
Insurance	13,500
Interest	3,09,000
Agents Allowance	12,000
Rates and Taxes	15,700
Other Charges	25,000

INCOME.

	Rs.
Yarn	7,35,000
Cloth	16,97,000
Bleaching Charges	12,000
Miscellaneous	255,000
Loss for the year	1,25,000

The directors of the company are Sir Phiroze Sethna, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, H. A. Dubash and H. F. Commissariat. The managing agents are H. F. Commissariat & Co.

* * * *

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' Thirteenth Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1929 show the Company's net profits for the year ended 30th June 1929, after setting aside General Depreciation on the Company's Works and Properties and allowing the usual percentage on Dam Depreciation Amortization Fund, as amounting to Rs. 7,36,184, which with the sum brought forward from the last year's accounts, namely Rs. 1,00,083 makes a total of Rs. 8,36,267.

A sum of Rs. 1,35,000 has been set aside as a provision for Depreciation on Investments, and a sum of Rs. 7,777 has been written off against loss on investments sold. This leaves a balance of Rs. 6,93,489.

Out of this sum the Directors recommend the following dividends for the year ended 30th June 1929:—(a) A dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum (Subject to deduction for Income-Tax) Rs. 3,45,240; (b) A dividend on Ordinary Shares at 2 per cent per annum, free of Income-Tax, Rs. 3,19,060. There will then remain a balance of Rs. 29,189 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

In view of the facts that all expenditure whether for mainntenance or for repairs or renewals are met from revenue and that separate funds are maintained for Dam Amortization and Depreciation on Investments and that the Depreciation Fund has now accumulated to Rs. 42,63,130 the Directors are advised that the Depreciation Allowance hitherto made of Rs. 11 Lacs is too high and that it would be quite sufficient if Rs. 9 Lacs are set aside every year. They have accordingly set aside this year for Depreciation Rs. 9 Lacs only.

The General Manager reports as follows:—"A comparison of the sale of power and revenue for the year 1928-29 compared with previous years is as follows in round figures.—

1926-27: power sold 159 million units: Revenue, Rs. 69 Lacs.

1927-28: power sold 118 million units: Revenue, Rs. 52 Lacs.

1928-29: power sold 114 million units: Revenue, Rs. 48 Lacs.

"The larger consumption and revenue in 1926-27 was due to this Company temporarily carrying part of the Tata Power Company's load which was transferred to that Company on the completion of their construction.

"The company's revenues are reduced mainly on account of the mill strikes in Bombay, although this is to some extent offset by the gain in Railways an increase in Railway load is anticipated towards the end of the present year."

The Balance Sheet may be analysed as follows:

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	2,08,90,000
Depreciation Funds	50,05,000
Provident Fund	3,59,009
Debentures and Loans.	2,53,77,000
Secured Loans	3,77,000
Interest on Debentures and Secured Loans	4,59,000
Interest on Unsecured Loans	1,12,000
Unsecured Loans	53,05,000
Agent's Commission	2,84,000
Other Liabilities	13,16,000
Profit Account	6,93,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Hydro-Electric License.	5,00,000
Land, Plant and Equipment	5,05,51,000
Discount on Loans	14,51,000
Stores	9,08,000
Book Debts and Advances	27,97,000
Investments	27,69,000
Cash	8,22,000

The price of assets is arrived at after providing for depreciation.

The Profit and Loss account may be shown as follows:—

EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Operation Charges	6,27,000
Interest	21,00,000
Agents Commission	2,84,000
Depreciation	9,16,000
Other Charges	2,18,900
Profit for the year	7,36,000

INCOME.

	Rs.
Electric Supply	48,70,000
Dividends	10,500
Miscellaneous	2,000

It must be noted, however, that this Company is closely allied to the other hydro-electric companies of the Tata group, advances being given and loans taken from each other. Shareholdings also are interlocked.

* * * *

THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' Twentieth Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1929 show the Company's net profits for the year ended 30th June 1929, after deducting all working expenditure, and setting aside Depreciation on the Company's properties and allowing usual percentage on Dam Amortization Fund, as amounting to Rs. 16,41,203, which with the sum brought forward from last year's Accounts, namely Rs. 5,63,225 makes a total of Rs. 22,04,428.

A sum of Rs. 8,52,450 has been appropriated from this profit for paying ad-interim dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum, and on Ordinary Shares at 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax for the half-year ended 31st December 1928, and a sum of Rs. 28,333 has been appropriated towards writing off annual proportion of Brokerage on Debentures, and for loss on investments, Rs. 1,013 and a sum of Rs 1,35,000 has been set aside towards depreciation on investments. This leaves a balance of Rs. 11,87,632.

Out of this sum the Directors recommend the following final dividends for the half-year ended 30th June 1929:—(a) A dividend on Preference Shares at 7 per cent per annum, (Subject to deduction for Income-Tax) Rs. 3,12,480; (b) A dividend on Ordinary Shares at 8 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax Rs. 7,19,960. After making these payments there will remain a balance of Rs. 1,55,192 which amount the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

In view of the facts that all expenditure whether for maintenance or for repairs or renewals of plant are met from revenue and that separate funds are maintained for Dam Amortization and Depreciation on Investments and that the Depreciation Fund has now accumulated to Rs. 68,56,592 the Directors are advised that the Depreciation Allowance hitherto made of Rs. 7,50,000/- is too high, and that it would be quite sufficient if Rs. 6 Lacs are set aside every year. They have accordingly set aside this year for Depreciation Rs. 6 Lacs only.

The General Manager raports as follows: A comparison of the sale of power and revenue compared with previous years is as follows in round figures:—

1926-27: Power sold, 131 million units: Revenue, Rs. 51 lakhs.

1927-28: Power sold, 114 million units: Revenue, Rs. 45 lakhs.

1928-29: Power sold, 102 million units: Revenue, Rs. 40 lakhs.

The larger consumption and revenue in 1926-27 was due to the company's temporarily carrying part of the Tata Power Company's load which was transferred to that company on the completion of their works. The company's revenues for 1927-28 and 1928-29 are reduced mainly on account of the mill strikes in Bombay.

The Balance Sheet may be analysed as follows:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	2,69,27,000
Depreciations Funds	77,78,000
Provident Fund	5,09,000
Debentures	2,00,00,000
Interest, Accrued	4,44,000
Unclaimed Dividents	2,26,000
Agent's Commission	1,36,000
Other liabilities	15,97,000
Profit Account	11,88,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Hydro-Electric License.	12,50,000
Land, Plant and Equipment	3,56,97,000
Discount & Commission.	3,40,000
Expenditure on New Loan	1,47,000
Stores	10,25,000
Debts & Advances	24,89,000
Investments	1,73,63,000
Cash	4,60,000

The price of assets is arrived at after providing for depreciation.

The Profit and Loss account may be shown as follows:—

EXPENSES.

	Rs.
Operation Charges	8,14,000
Interest	5,53,000
Agents' Commission	1,34,000
Depreciation	6,27,000
Other Charges	6,15,000
Profit	16,41,000

INCOME.

	Rs.
Supply of Power	40,57,000
Investments	2,39,500
Miscellaneous	89,000

It must be noted that this company has holdings and advances as also debts in connection with its allied concerns.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1929. REGD. NEWSPAPER NO. B 1065.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from page 1.)

fering. But the Government must have the money at whatever price. They had to raise the rates on the Bills, screw up the Bank rate to 7 per cent. when the call rate was very low; and thus they attracted funds to India. Back came the money, exchange rose and Government then got its sterling funds. But at a cost of nearly 6 per cent. on its Bills. But this again brought them into daily competition with the Banks in the Exchange Market, which the Banks resented as it would weaken exchange and hamper their purchase of Indian funds. They straight-away sold sterling to Government before the prices should fall and retired to invest in Treasury Bills. Maturities were paid off and new Bills offered, but if the rate did not suit the Banks, off went the money to London at an advantage because Government in raising the exchange facilitated a transfer. This brought down exchange again. And the game goes on merrily, Government taking heroic measures to maintain their statutory Ratio and the Banks feeding on them The Excharnge Banks are said to have a function in economic life: they facilitate transfer of funds. But at what price? Over 6 per cent. on 3 months' Bills?"

* * * *

WHAT IS THE POSITION NOW?

In the meanwhile what is the position now? The Railway programme has had to be cancelled for want of funds. The remittance programme is in arrears considerably and nearly half of it so far has been by Paper Currency Transfers, which cause a contraction in currency. Government have now a cash balance of only 7 crores, but owe 35 crores of Maturities to the market and 15 crores to the Provinces besides Railways. And very soon they will have to borrow from the Imperial Bank. Last year, though the visible balance of trade in favour of India was 33 crores Government could send only 7 crores through the Exchange Market. Funds have been leaving India in ever-increasing rates, 5 crores in 1927-28, 12 crores in 1928-29 and perhaps 26 crores will be the figure for 1929-30, for investment abroad because Indian industry does not pay adequately. Also money is not wanted here, because there is no trade and hence no profits. There is stringency in face of stagnant trade and falling price levels. The Cotton mill industry's fate is too well known; Coal has had its difficulties. The Jute mills are beginning to feel the depression and Jute mill shares are falling. In Northern India trade is slack, specially at the industrial centres, and even the long promised reward to the agriculturist is nowhere. In Madras land values are falling because the profits on rice are declining. The retiring Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce says: "The conditions of trade are most depressing.....The volume of trade in imports and exports has been maintained if not increased, but business-men require not only turnover but profits; it is in this vital aspect that trouble lies."

* * * *

Government have pulled down their credit by their own measures and the irony of it lies in the complaint of the Exchange Banks, who benefit by it the most, that Government themselves are to blame for this loss of credit!!

* * * *

"INDIAN INDUSTRIES."

The editor and publishers of "Capital" deserve the highest compliements on the second issue of their "Indian Industries, Trade and Transport Supplement." The attractive appearance and volume of the publication denote the value of the more than one hundred folio pages, ranging over every section of Indian trade and industry.

Beginning with a page on India's Industrial Future, we have such useful articles as the following:—The Policy of Discriminating Protection by Professor Sir J. C. Covajee, Problems of the Cotton Industry, India's Cottage Industries by F. E. Bharucha, Industry in the Mysore State by Sir Alfred Chatterton, besides a series of articles on the various minerals found in India, the different Hydro-Electric Projects all over the country as well as other industries.

Discussing the future of Indian Industry the opinion is expressed in an editorial that "the small industry working on co-operative lines is likely to play a prominent part in India's industrial future" —with which all students of Indian Economics will fully agree. One could add that the small industry is the most suitable type adopted to the traditional genius of the varied population of this country.

* * * *

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., Engineers, Bombay, who have sent us an elegant and serviceable paper knife: and also to General Motors (India), Ltd., who have presented us with a wall calendar.

SCRAPS SAVED AT FORD FACTORIES.

—:o:—

A Tremendous Business.

Sales of scrap by the Ford Motor Company during 1928 amounted to $3,573,287.60, except for coke the largest single item in the report of the by-products sales department for last year. The figure represented only such scrap as was sold in large quantities and were salvaged and converted back into use by the company itself. The economies that have been effected through this phase of Ford activities are usual says "The Connecting Rod", the house organ of the Ford Motor Co of India Ltd.

The biggest single item of scrap that is sold is the steel turnings from the machine shops: about fifteen carloads or 500 tons, are sold daily to outside mills. The quantity is too great to be absorbed by any one mill so it is distributed among several which use it in the manufacture of new steel.

Second in quantity are the trimmings from the sheet metal stampings, of which about ten carloads of bundles are produced in the Rouge plant each day. There are used entirely in open-hearth furnaces and at times can all be consumed in the open hearth at the Rouge plant without resort to outside sale.

Third in volume are the drop forge flashings which have been obtained from the manufacture of such parts as the camshaft. There are three carloads of these per day or 125 tons. the scrap goes to the open hearth like that from the sheet metal parts.

Then there is the nonferrous scrap, such as brass clippings from the radiator department, copper scrap, and so on. These are used or sold back to the mills.

Not all of the scrap comes from the production line. Some of the most unusual items come from other departments—there are bones from the commissaries—2,300 pounds a week sold to soap companies. There is a car load of blotting paper each week which has served in the Triplex shatter-proof glass department in the glass plants as cushion for the glass, but has lost none of its value as blotting paper.

One of the largest items is that of imitation leather and rubber scraps which are much sought after by novelty manufacturers. These are graded to size, packed separately in cartons and sold in carload lots.

The left-over cuttings from the wool upholstery cloth department in the Lincoln plant are sold to an eastern optical firm to be made into polishers for eye-glasses.

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(3)

A MOTOR "KING" VISITS INDIA.

—:o:—

General Motors Export Head.

James D. Mooney, Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation in charge of overseas operations, and President of the General Motors export Company, will arrive in Bombay on January 3rd aboard the s.s. "Maloja" from Europe to be the guest of G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors India, Limited. Mr. Mooney who is one of the foremost figures in the automotive export world, will remain in Bombay three days before departing for Colombo, Singapore, where is located the Far Eastern Regional offices for General Motors; Batavia Java, where is located General motors Java; Hongkong, Shanghai where is General Motors China and Kobe and Osaka, Japan, where is general motors Japan Limited.

Mr. Mooney is the executive head of he largest export activity in the world. General Motors is to-day selling cars trucks and buses in 106 countries, is operating assembly plants in Europe, Asia, Africa, New Zealand Australia and Java. General Motors employs in its overseas organisations alone 20,000 men and women. It serves the public through 9,000 dealers. An idea of its size can be had when it is known that every day of the year General Motors has 20,000,000 dollars worth of cars and parts on the high seas.

It is a part of the established policy of General Motors to make each of its overseas operations part of the basic industrial life of the country. Local personnel are employed and as far as it is practical local materials are purchased in the assembly of motor vehicles. General Motors securities are held by persons in all parts of the world and profits of the company receive world-wide distribution.

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